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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Pontiac Planting Guide



Pontiac Nursery
Company
Detroit,
Michigan

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REFERENCES

We refer you to any of the following parties. They have all purchased our stock one or more times. We are sure they will be glad to give you any information as to our reliability, etc.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Mr. John Barlum, President, American State Bank, Detroit, Michigan. | Mrs. H. D. Sheldon, Grosse Pointe Shores, Michigan. |
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| Mr. Frank Sullivan, Sullivan Packing Co., Detroit, Michigan. | Board of Park Commissioners, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. |
| | State of Michigan, State Administrative Board, Lansing, Michigan. |
| | State of Michigan, State Highway Department, Lansing, Michigan. |

As to Our Financial Reliability we refer to

- Bradstreet or Duns.
Peoples State Bank, Detroit, Michigan.
Pontiac Commercial & Savings Bank, Pontiac, Michigan.



Block of Evergreens at Pontiac Nurseries

ACORDIAL INVITATION is extended to you to visit our Nurseries. Come any time.

Motor out Woodward Avenue from Detroit. This great two hundred foot wide boulevard is called the widest avenue in the world. Passing through the beautiful Bloomfield Hills district, you arrive at Pontiac Nurseries—Farm Number One, where our storage cellars and heeling-in grounds are located. This is only twenty-three miles from Detroit City Hall.

If it is more convenient to travel by rail, the Interurban car from Detroit to Pontiac stops at our Farm Number One, or the Grand Trunk Railway will take you to within ten minutes' ride by street car from the same.

VISITORS will always be conducted by a competent guide, and from there taken to visit Farms Number Two, Number Three and Number Four, where we have a great variety of Nursery Stock occupying 400 acres devoted to propagating and growing stock.

During the summer when shrubs, roses and perennials are in bloom you will get a better idea of the beauty of the plants, but even in winter the shining evergreens and stately deciduous trees will appeal to anyone interested in the great outdoors.

OUR NURSERIES, established nearly forty years ago, are located in the heart of the richest agricultural district of Oakland County, possessing the climatic, soil, and other conditions peculiarly adapted to the successful culture and production of the very best nursery stock. Our 400 acres of rich land gives plenty of space for the proper development of both top and healthy, fibrous roots which are so necessary for successful transplanting.

Oakland County lies in one of the most beautiful sections of Michigan. The first settlement was made in 1818, and the town was named PONTIAC, after the great chieftain. The following year a postoffice was established, and in 1820 it became the county seat of Oakland, since which time it has steadily advanced to a city of importance, beauty and wealth.

To Our Friends

THIS BOOK is not merely a catalog, nor even a traveling salesman—but just one of us, in a friendly call, chatting with you—perhaps advising you, as you ask questions about your home grounds or fruit farm.

It is presented to you, to keep as a permanent reference work, A VALUABLE RECORD—good for years of use and study. We had it prepared for our old customers and new friends as a guerdon for your good-will.

It was especially edited for us by an authority whose name you would recognize as one of a family of fruit and tree men—well-known from coast to coast. You will agree that it is a **beautiful** book. Well worthy to be kept on the centre table of any Nature-loving family.

Even as a visiting friend, it may not answer all your questions. But one thing it will surely do; help your indecision about what to order for this nook in the garden, for that effect wanted, or for some ugly corner, hitherto an eye-sore.

It will also prevent you from doing foolish things. You are safe in following its advice. IT WILL PAY to take a little time with the members of your family and study these descriptions. We have greatly increased the number of our listed varieties, and as experience and progress dictated, omitted a few no longer considered as worthy of our recommendation.

If you miss any of your old favorites, however, please remember that this is not our complete list. We grow many varieties. But while we intended to here include only the titles that are most called for, yet you may feel safe in ordering almost anything. We probably have it in our testing grounds, if it is not too new—or old—or can secure it for you promptly.

Our transportation facilities are excellent, insuring quick delivery. These nurseries are on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, twenty miles from

Detroit, just within the city limits of Pontiac, Michigan.

OUR GUARANTEE

We earnestly endeavor to deliver to customers the very best nursery stock. But circumstances are sometimes beyond our control and stock arrives in bad condition. Every such case we gladly adjust. Our customers **must** be satisfied. We guarantee the delivery of all stock in first class condition.

A CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION issued by the Department of Agriculture of the State of Michigan accompanies every shipment of nursery stock. This certifies that our stock is free from all injurious insects and diseases and will reach you with a clean bill of health.

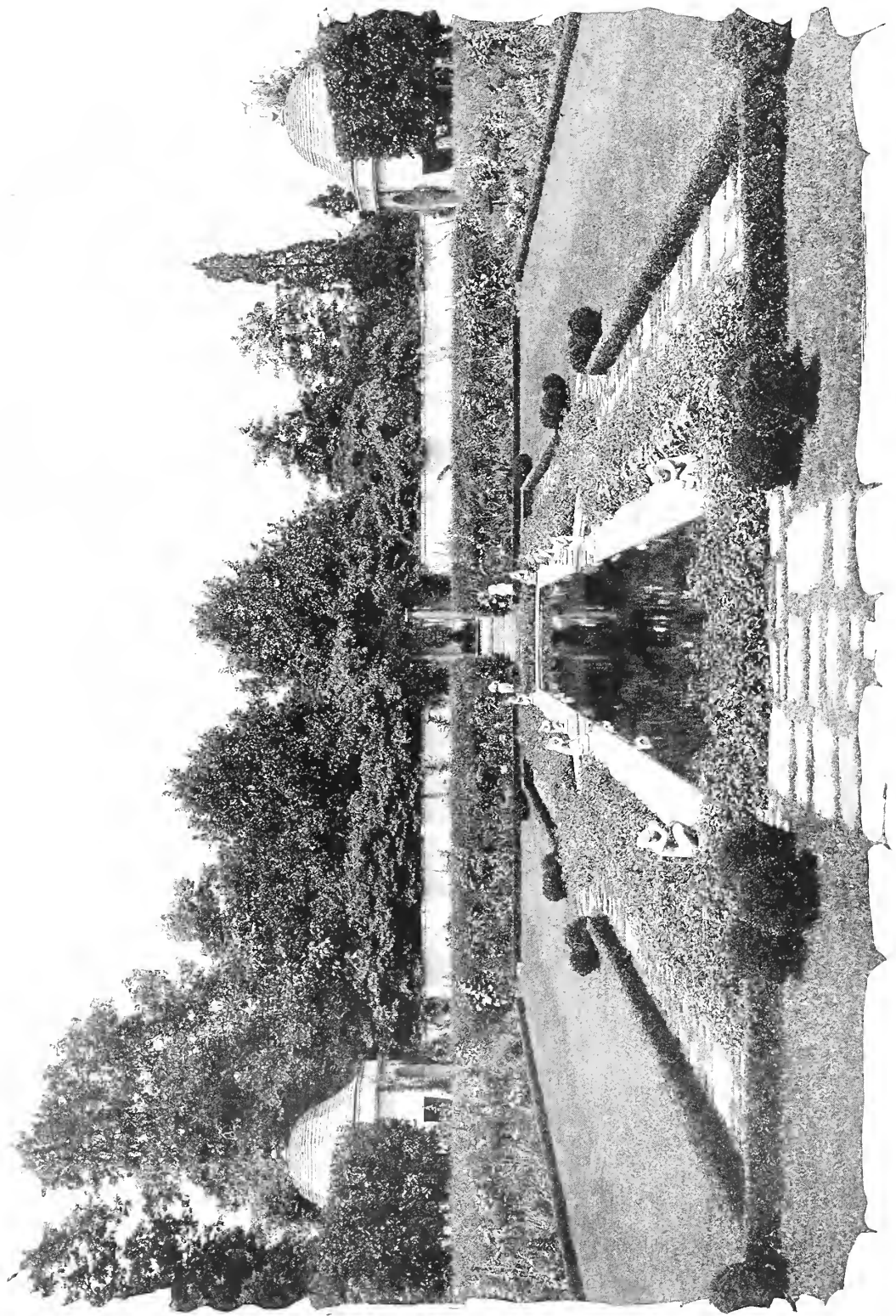
TRUCK DELIVERY. Where the size of the order warrants, there are distinct advantages in auto-truck delivery for distances up to 30 to 50 miles, and we have made large deliveries up to 200 miles. Stock arrives quickly and when wanted, and is delivered fresh on the grounds, saving local trucking and unpacking. Charges are made according to size of truck required and distance traveled.

It is not practicable to attach prices here, in this descriptive book. They are subject to frequent change. We will quote you the lowest possible price on anything, anytime, and will try to supply you with our complete price list at least each season, but THIS BOOK will not appear again. It is a permanent catalog of reference for yourself and friends.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING nursery stock and for its after-care have everything to do with the growth of the plants and the satisfaction they give. We will furnish full instructions for the planting of all stock sold, together with advice for the **care** of the plants after setting, to all customers requesting these, and solicit your inquiry on this subject.



A block of Shrubs at Pontiac Nurseries



The full beauty of formal grounds and gardens can only be achieved by careful planning and planting



RESIDENCE OF MR. KURT KLING,
1008 Buckingham Road, Grosse Pointe, Michigan

A beautiful home with a careful planting of evergreens and shrubs make this one of the most attractive places in this section.

Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nurseries

Our Landscape Department

A WELL-LANDSCAPED dwelling gives out a perpetual smile. Winter and summer alike—to its owner's family, and every passing stranger—it radiates quiet, joy, refinement.

It needs not to be a **large**, elaborate dwelling: A cottage, even more than a castle, needs a becoming setting. Neither is much room needed. On the contrary, never is the landscape architect's touch more wonderful—or needed—than in making the utmost of a narrow or shallow lot.

So rapidly have we Americans come to appreciate this "outdoor housekeeping" that every nursery and landscape architect is being taxed to the utmost to keep up with the demand, although, compared with the results, the outlay is really trifling. Two per cent, or often but one per cent of the cost-value of any improved property, when judiciously invested in **Our Landscape Service** may add ten times its cost to the sale or rental value of the place.

AN INVESTMENT. We have yet to meet the owner who ever regretted such an investment—where he had undertaken this improvement under competent advice and dealt direct with reliable, established growers like ourselves. Even one great towering, shading tree—what a restful delight it is! Worth hundreds of dollars. Yet how impossible to purchase, except by simply fore-planning for it.

There is oftener disappointment from lack of soil-knowledge, than from any other cause outside skilled planning. Some plants, shrubs particularly, require "sour" soils and others, sweet or alkaline. Some want "wet feet," others a dry knoll; some shade or other protection, and lots of "individualists" require elbow-room, preferring to stand alone, or demanding some favoring climatic condition.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT. To meet these varying conditions and insure success for our customers, we have as

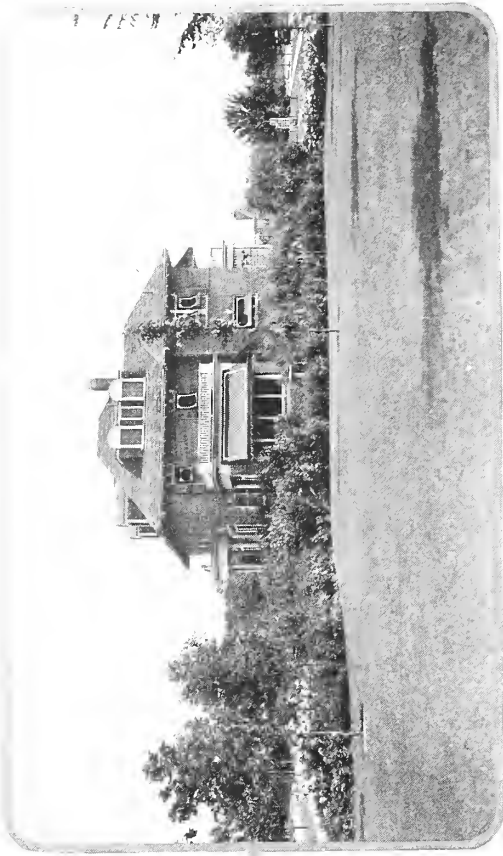


RESIDENCE OF HERMAN MAIZE
Hamilton Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan

The front and rear views of this fine home were taken just four months from date of planting. Note the wonderful effect already gained. Large specimen evergreens helped to a great degree.

Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nurseries





RESIDENCE OF GEORGE J. FREDERICK
Lucerne Drive, Palmer Woods
Detroit, Michigan

The lower picture was taken just before planting. The other two were taken three years later.

Designed and planted by
The Pontiac Nurseries

complete a **Landscape Department** as is to be found. All of our representatives are men of ability in this line, but besides, we employ three architects of distinctive abilities.

This department works **with you**, to develop a landscape design to fit your individual place and pocketbook, embodying your own ideas and suggestions. You deal only with one firm for the complete job as we usually furnish the plan, supply the plants and oversee the setting and entire work. Having our own nurseries, we supply you with everything home grown—trees, shrubs, vines, roses, perennials and evergreens. Our stock being grown by ourselves, can be transplanted to your grounds without delay, insuring success, and we are thus exactly as interested as you are.

Being growers and selling thus direct to you, we make you a price based on the cost of production, often at a great saving. Come and see our stock growing. Select it for yourself. You will be dealing with a reliable firm, not with some jobber of material, who buys his plants here and there, sometimes using inferior stock to complete a job.

COME AND SEE. We will be pleased to arrange for you to visit our Nurseries, where you can see beautiful plants by the thousands. We solicit an opportunity to submit our proposals and estimates on any work you contemplate now or in the future. A phone call or post card will bring our new catalog or a representative.

If you cannot come, a sketch of the property, giving measurements, location and dimensions of existing buildings, trees, etc., the points of compass, streets, driveways, walks, grades and desirable or objectionable views, may be sent us. Photographs will also be of service. These will usually be sufficient to enable us to make a complete plan for beautifying your grounds. Write us your tastes and desires so that we can properly interpret them in designing a proposed plan.

ARCHITECT SERVICE. If the undertaking is large enough, we will send an architect to look over the property and make advance sketches preparatory to drawing plans and making an estimate. We will prepare the plans, write specification,



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. W. HOLMES
1650 Balmoral Drive, Palmer Woods, Detroit, Michigan

The large trees and evergreens together with flowering shrubs give a quite pleasing effect to this beautiful home. Picture taken a few months after planting.

Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nurseries



RESIDENCE OF MR. FRED W. RINSHED
1020 Kensington Road, Grosse Pointe, Detroit, Michigan

*The judicious use of evergreens in this planting
has made this place attractive the year around.*

Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nurseries



*Another view of Mr. Rinshed's grounds. The border planting of deciduous trees and tall growing shrubs
creates most interesting vistas. On the lawn a few stately trees and evergreens have been planted.*



RESIDENCE OF MR. D. J. DONOVAN
405 Lakeland Avenue, Grosse Pointe, Detroit, Michigan

Evergreens and shrubs have been combined to make a very attractive foundation planting around this house. At the sidewalk entrance Hydrangeas and Barberries have been used. Picture taken the summer following planting.

Designed and planted by The Pontiac Nurseries

handle all technical problems, locate buildings, lay out drives and walks, establish grades, furnish all the nursery stock, and supply superintendent, plantmen and workmen to do the planting, grading, etc., on reasonable terms. If we furnish the stock, we make no charge for the sketch or plan, whether we do the overseeing or planting or not.

We also re-arrange old grounds, giving them an artistic touch; remove or harmonize discordant features; remodel the deformed and make the commonplace beautiful.

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee all stock to reach our customers in first class condition. Providing stock is properly planted and properly cared for after it is planted we agree to replace at one-half the original price all stock that fails to grow with the exception of Ever-

greens and Perennial Plants. Evergreens and Perennials demand special and extra care after being planted. For that reason we can not guarantee as to growth of these items although we do guarantee that they will reach the customer in first class condition.

MUNICIPAL WORK. We prepare topographical plans with grade-levels, for City Parks, Cemeteries, City Additions, Lakeside Drives and all large landscape undertakings. We treat any property requiring artistic development, whether it be the modest city or suburban home, the large country estate, summer hotel, country club, sanitarium, school, college, factory, railroad station or avenue.

Our specialties are, thoroughness, reliability, honest service, and furnishing the best stock we can grow at a reasonable price. You are welcome to our friendly advice at all times without charge.



A delightful cluster of Shrubs, Trees and Evergreens

Deciduous Trees

THE wide range in selection afforded the planter in choosing from the ranks of Deciduous and Flowering Trees constitutes one of the claims of this important group. Not only are the numerical factors extensive, but the characters of outline and habit, color tones of foliage, and floral values are almost equally diversified. Their proper spacing and arrangement should constitute the basis or foundation upon which all other planting is done.

ACER

MAPLE. Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, and adaptable to many soils. For street planting they are unsurpassed, combining attractive appearance with hardiness, rapidity of growth, freedom from disease and injurious insects. They are well adapted for avenues, and are largely used in general planting.

DASYCARPUM, Silver Maple. A rapid growing tree, irregular, rounded form. Foliage bright green above and silver beneath, deeply cut. A favorite street and park tree. It grows to large size, being about the same height or taller than Norway. 50 feet.

GINNALA, Amur Maple. A graceful small tree or shrub, 8 to 10 feet, native of China and Japan. Leaves 3-lobed, the middle division much elongated, their edges serrate, bright green, turning to a brilliant red in autumn. Handsome and desirable.

NEGUNDO, Boxelder. Large, spreading tree of rapid growth. Foliage smaller than in other maples, but very dense. Frequently planted for windbreaks and timber. Very hardy. 70 feet high.

PLATANOIDES, Norway Maple. A handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage; has a very compact growth. Sometimes attains a height of 100 feet. Best adapted for parks, lawns or streets.

PSEUDOPLATANUS, Sycamore Maple. A native of Europe. Leaves large, deep green and smooth. Bark, smooth, ash-gray. Rapid, upright growth. A beautiful tree for street planting. 30 to 40 feet.

RUBRUM, Red Maple. Grows to immense size and height. Very valuable for street and park planting, being attractive at every season from its excellent habits. Produces scarlet flowers in early spring, followed by bright red fruits. The foliage is beautiful, changing to bright scarlet and orange in autumn. Upright, columnar habit.



An avenue of Maples

SACCHARUM, Sugar Maple. A well known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and timber. Very desirable as an ornamental shade. 60 or more feet.

SCHWEDLER MAPLE. A beautiful horticultural variety with very large bronze-red leaves, and young shoots of the same color. A vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree. Attains about 50 feet.

WIER MAPLE. A horticultural variety of the silver-leaved maple, and one of the most beautiful, with deeply cut-leaved foliage. A rapid grower, shoots slender and drooping. 50 feet.

AILANTHUS

GLANDULOSA, Tree-of-heaven. From Japan. A lofty, rapidly growing tree. Its long, elegant, feathery foliage, free from all diseases and insects, suggesting our butter-nut. One of the most distinctive of ornamental trees, where hardy. 40 feet.

AESCULUS

GLABRA, Horsechestnut or Buckeye. The fastest grower of this family, blooming earlier. Smooth leaves, yellow flowers.

BETULA

ALBA, European White Birch. A strikingly elegant and beautiful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes a drooping habit. 40-50 feet.

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH. Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all the horticultural pendulous trees. Tall and slender, with graceful drooping branches. Silvery-white bark. Delicately cut foliage. An attractive specimen tree. Growth vigorous. 40 feet.

PAPYRIFERA, Canoe Birch. A native American tree of large size, sometimes reaching 50 feet. Bark brilliant white. Large, glossy leaves.

CARAGANA

ARBORESCENS, Siberian Pea-tree. An upright growing, dwarf tree. Very hardy. Foliage is light green. Bright yellow flowers are borne in profusion in May and June. 12 feet at maturity.

CATALPA

BUNGEI, Manchurian Catalpa. A remarkable species, forming a dense, round, umbrella-like head. Makes a beautiful lawn tree when grafted or budded on a high stem.

SPECIOSA, Western Catalpa. A variety which is said to have originated in the West. It is very hardy and a rapid grower, and is extensively planted for commercial purposes. Has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it highly ornamental for lawn or street. 40 feet.

CELTIS

OCCIDENTALIS, Hackberry. A rare native tree with numerous slender branches which spread horizontally. Thick, rough bark. Apple-like foliage, but more pointed and a bright shiny green. A very desirable tree for street planting. 40 feet.

FAGUS

AMERICANA, American Beech. A large, stately native tree with smooth gray bark, spreading branches and symmetrical head. Grows 80 to 100 feet high. One of the handsomest trees for lawns or streets.

SYLVATICA, European Beech. Of more dense habit than the American, and without its light-colored bark. Makes a handsome long-lived tree of sturdy and robust character.

FRAXINUS

AMERICANA, White Ash. A well known native tree. Tall, very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. 60 or more feet at maturity.

LANCEOLATA, Green Ash. A tree of medium size, with slender, spreading branches, forming a shapely round head. 50 to 60 feet.

GINGKO

BILOBA, Maidenhair-tree. A remarkable tree of spreading growth. Deep green, thick leaves, similar in shape to those of the maidenhair fern. A rapid grower and very hardy. As a specimen or avenue tree it excels through having a very picturesque outline and retaining its leaves until very late in autumn.

HICORIA

OVATA, Shagbark Hickory. A tree with a tall, straight trunk and shaggy bark. Branches stout and spreading, forming a narrow, round-topped crown. Leaves fragrant when bruised. Next to Pecan, the most delicious of the Hickory Nuts. Makes a grand, picturesque shade tree. 50 to 75 feet at maturity.



Silver Maple

JUGLANS

NIGRA, Black Walnut. A very large spreading tree, with pinnate foliage. Well known and valuable both for its nuts and timber, furnishing the walnut lumber of commerce. 50 to 70 feet.

LARIX

EUROPAEA, European Larch. A native of the Alps. An elegant growing, pyramidal tree. Valuable for timber. Has the distinction of being a deciduous conifer. 40 to 50 feet.

LARICINA, American Larch. A tall tree, forming a pyramidal head. Bark, reddish-brown. Branches, slender. Leaves long and slim, of a light bluish color. Cones small and oval. Makes a very beautiful lawn tree, and is also serviceable as a wind-break. 50 feet.

LIRIODENDRON

TULIPIFERA, Tuliptree. Also known as White Wood. A magnificent, rapid growing tree of pyramidal form, attaining an enormous height. Large, glossy leaves of light green and immature, greenish-yellow, tulip shaped flowers.

OSTRYA

IRONWOOD. In cultivation an attractive small tree with peculiar furrowed and scaly bark, thriving in rich loamy soils. The hop-like fruits, which are borne in profusion, are noteworthy and interesting. Useful in low grounds.

PLATANUS

OCCIDENTALIS, American Planetree. A well known tree, very common throughout the United States. Leaves heart-shaped, the short lobes, sharp pointed. Branches are wide spreading. 50 to 60 feet.

ORIENTALIS, European Planetree. A rapid growing, erect tree, with bright green foliage. Much more esteemed than the American variety as a shade. Very desirable for parks, streets and lawns. 50 to 60 feet.

POPULUS

ANGULATA, Carolina Poplar. A horticultural cottonwood, pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth. Leaves, large, glossy, pale to deep green. Valuable for street planting on account of its exceedingly rapid growth. 40 to 50 feet.

BOLLEANA, Bolleana Poplar. A very compact, upright grower with glossy leaves, green above and silver underneath. One of the most desirable of the poplars. 30 to 40 feet.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Another well known horticultural variety of very characteristic narrow, upright growth, with light green, small leaves. Grows rapidly, often reaching over 50 feet.

SIMONI, Simon Poplar. This horticultural poplar suggests the Balm-of-Gilead in its strong growth, but having very characteristic foliage, its leaves round, tapering at the base, and carrying much finer teeth. Entirely hardy. Very rapid growing for quick effect and wind-breaks.

PTELEA

TRIFOLIATA, Common Hoptree. A low, handsome tree, with glossy, trifoliate leaves. The seeds are produced in clusters resembling hops, and when bruised give out the odor of hops. An excellent small tree. 8 to 10 feet.

QUERCUS

ALBA, White Oak. One of the largest and best of our native trees. In common with the other oaks, is of rather slow growth at first, but if given good soil and room, soon develops into splendid specimens, having spreading heads. Leaves are smooth, of a shining green, turning to purple in autumn. 50 or more feet.

PALESTRIS, Pin Oak. A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting. Deep green foliage which turns to rich scarlet and yellow in the fall. A most shapely, graceful grower of pyramidal habit. 50 to 60 feet.

RUBRA, Common Red Oak. A native tree of great height and rapid growth. Leaves dark, dull green, turning to orange and brown in autumn. Acorns, very large. A beautiful specimen tree for park and street planting.

SALIX

BABYLONICA, Babylon Weeping Willow. The well known, common weeping willow. Makes a large tree, a mass of drooping branches. 30 to 40 feet.

DISCOLOR, Pussy willow. The well known sort. Catkins, silky, preceding the leaves. Very useful for early effects.

PENTANDRA, Laurel Willow. Foliage, bright, shining green, holding until late autumn. A valuable tree for sea-shore planting. 25 feet.

VITELLINA, Golden Willow. A strong, upright grower, with slim, pendulous branches, light green foliage and beautiful, clean, bright golden yellow bark. This is one of the finest willows. Excellent for lawn or field planting, and of special value for its winter effect, as the bright bark shows in strong contrast with the greens and browns of other trees.

WEeping GOLDEN WILLOW. A horticultural form of the above, with graceful, drooping branches. The habit is good and the color unsurpassed. Valuable sort for winter effects.

SASSAFRAS

VARIIFOLIUM, Common Sassafras. An aromatic tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Leaves, mitten-shaped or three-lobed, of a bright green, turning in autumn to beautiful shades of orange, yellow, and red. Flowers yellow-green. The dark blue fruits ripen in autumn. The roots are highly esteemed as an aromatic stimulant. 20 to 25 feet.

SORBUS

AMERICANA, American Mountain-ash. Is the most handsome and decorative red-berried tree for northern planting. The native Mountain Ashes have larger flower and fruit clusters than the European. Their berries are a bright red, while the berries of the European Mountain Ash are a dull scarlet. 20 to 30 feet.

AUCUPARIA, European Mountain-Ash. A fine tree with dense and regular head, covered from mid-summer to winter with great clusters of dull scarlet berries. 20 to 30 feet.



American Elm

QUERCIFOLIA, Oakleaf Mountain-Ash. A hardy tree of the pyramidal habit. Foliage, deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. One of the finest lawn trees. 30 feet.

ULMUS

AMERICANA, American Elm. A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with frond-like, spreading branches. One of the grandest of our native trees. A beautiful lawn or street tree.

CAMPERDOWN ELM. This horticultural variety forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees, having a large, umbrella-like head, spreading uniformly in every direction. A rapid grower. Leaves, large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a beautiful mass of verdure.

CAMPESTRIS, English Elm. A superb tree of strong growth, upright or spreading habit, delicate branches, small leaves deeper cut, darker and more numerous than the American varieties, but more subject to beetle injury. 60-80 feet.

CORKBARK ELM. This horticultural variety of elm is the most popular "avenue tree." Its foliage remains green longer than any other of its family. It is also more variable in shape, but always picturesque and handsome.

GLABRA, Scotch Elm. A large, handsome tree with wide-spreading, somewhat drooping branches, forming a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves broadly obovate, sharply serrate and somewhat incised, rough and of deep green color, remaining bright and fresh until late in the season. 50 to 60 feet.

MOLINE, Moline Elm. One of the new varieties of elms. Handsome street tree. With large dark green foliage. This tree will become a great favorite when it becomes better known.

Flowering Trees

ACER

PSEUDOPLATANUS, Sycamore Maple. Few of the really heavy shade trees give us effective bloom, but the Sycamore Maple is unique in this respect, and its racemes of yellow bloom, borne in great profusion, make it one of the

beautiful flowering trees. For roadside planting or as a lawn specimen it is very desirable. 30 to 40 feet.

PURPLE SYCAMORE MAPLE. A horticultural variety, distinct in the species on account of the pretty purplish tint on the under side of the foliage. A vigorous grower, hardy, and worthy of dissemination. 30 to 40 feet.

AESCULUS

GLABRA, Horsechestnut or Buckeye. The fastest grower of the species. Leaves, smooth, flowers, yellow. Blooms before others. 50 to 60 feet.

AMELANCHIER

CANADENSIS, Downy Shadbush. A form varying in size, sometimes hardly more than a bush. Growth rapid. Bears white, cherry-like blossoms in late May or June, which are followed by small purplish fruit, sweet and edible. 10 to 15 feet.

AMYGDALUS

DOUBLE WHITEFLOWERING ALMOND. A beautiful, erect growing, small tree, carrying in May, a profusion of dainty, white, double blossoms which cover its branches like a cloud.

RUBRA, Redflowering Almond. A fountain of small rose-colored flowers in early spring. Excellent for shrubbery clumps and to emphasize evergreens.

CARAGANA

ARBORESCENS, Siberian Pea-tree. A handsome dwarf tree with bright yellow flowers in late May or June. 8 to 10 feet.

CATALPA

SPECIOSA, Western Catalpa. A variety which is said to have originated in the West. It is very hardy and a rapid grower. Is being extensively planted for commercial purposes. Has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful, large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Sometimes attains 40 feet.

CERCIS

CANADENSIS, American Redbud. A medium size tree with large irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves. Derives its name Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish-pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees. Extreme height 15 feet.

CORNUS

FLORIDA, Flowering Dogwood. Of spreading, irregular form. Flowers, produced in spring before the leaves appear, are white and showy, being about 3½ inches in diameter. Foliage is a grayish-green, glossy and handsome, turning to deep red in fall. Height, 20 to 25 feet.

REDFLOWERING DOGWOOD. This merits all the favor which has been shown it by the public. The flowers are like *C. florida*, except that they are a deep rose color, freely produced. A good companion to the white form. 20 feet.

CRATAEGUS

COCCINEA, Thicket Hawthorn. Dense, with thorn-armed branchlets. Attractive, shiny, deep green Winter foliage, almost evergreen. Brilliant scarlet berries lasting till New Year. For borders and hedges.

CORDATA, Washington Hawthorn. June flowering followed by bright fall coloring and red fruit. For high shrub border.

CRUSGALLI, Cockspur Thorn. A very decorative tree of distinctive habit. In May covers itself with a showy, bright red, fragrant bloom. Leaves a violent orange and scarlet color in fall. Height, 25 feet.

PAUL DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN. Flowers a bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color. 15 feet.



Flowering Dogwood

ELAEAGNUS

ANGUSTIFOLIA, Russian-Olive. A very large shrub or small tree. Leaves, narrow and silvery-white. Flowers yellow, fragrant. Very hardy. About 20 feet.

GLEDITSIA

TRIACANTHOS, Common Honeylocust. A rapid-growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. The greenish flowers appearing in early summer are followed by flat pods 8 to 10 inches long. Used extensively for bedging. 40 feet.

LABURNUM

VULGARE, Goldenchain Laburnum. A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name Goldenchain alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June. 10 feet.

LIRIODENDRON

TULIPIFERA, Tuliptree. A magnificent, rapid growing tree of pyramidal form, sometimes attaining a height of over 100 feet. Leaves, light green, glossy and distinctively shaped. Flowers, greenish-yellow, tulip-shaped. Also known as Whitewood.

MALUS

ARNOLD CRAB. One of the most beautiful varieties. Originated at the Arnold Arboretum. Very large. Rose-colored flowers, turning to white.

BACCATA JACKI, Jack Crab. Free, robust-growing, round-headed tree. White flowers.

BECHTEL CRAB. One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs. Tree, medium size, covered in early spring with large, fragrant flowers of delicate pink. Very popular for lawns as it blooms quite young. 10 to 15 ft.

CARMINE CRAB. Very showy. Rose-red blossoms.

PARKMAN CRAB. Double flowers of bright rose-red hanging on long, slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens.

SARGENTI, Sargent Crab. Very dwarf spreading Japanese variety. Flowers, pure white with bright yellow anthers. Scarlet fruit hangs till spring.

SCHEIDECKERI, Scheidecker Crab. Small tree of pyramidal habit. Flowers, small, bright rose-colored, produced early in great profusion.

MORUS

ALBA, White Mulberry. This variety forms a large, spreading tree, with showy flowers. One of the varieties used to feed silkworms.



Russian-Olive

TATARICA, Russian Mulberry. A very hardy, rapid-growing timber tree of great value in the West. Foliage very abundant. Fruit produced in enormous quantities. Introduced by the Mennonites.

PRUNUS

PENNSYLVANICA, Pin Cherry. Common wild-bird cherry. Slender, red-barked branches. Profusion of small, white, slender stalked flowers, appearing with leaves, followed by cherry-red fruits. A very interesting ornamental tree.

PISSARDII, Purpleleaf Plum. Tree, medium size. Wood and leaves, dark purple. Fruit is also purple until ripened. A native of Persia. One of the most conspicuous ornamental trees.

SERRULATA, Oriental Cherry. A beautiful dwarf, double pink cherry.

SIEBOLDI, Siebold Cherry. Flowers, double white, flushed with pink at petal tips. A species of the Japanese flowering cherry.

TRILOBA, Flowering Plum. A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit. Elegant, double, rosy flowers set very closely on slender branches. 5 to 6 feet.

ROBINIA

PSEUDOACACIA, Common Locust. A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Valuable for timber as well as ornamental. Very fragrant, white or yellowish flowers appear in June. 20 to 30 feet.

TILIA

AMERICANA, American Linden. Tree is rapid growing, of large size, forming a broad round-topped head. Leaves, broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath. Flowers, creamy-white, fragrant. Splendid street or lawn tree. Valuable for timber and as honey pastureage. Rises to about 60 feet high.

PYRAMIDAL EUROPEAN LINDEN. A very fine pyramidal tree of large size with large leaves and fragrant flowers. The leaves change in the fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown. 40 to 50 feet.



Weeping Birch

Weeping Trees

BETULA

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH. Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all pendulous trees. Tall and slender, with graceful, drooping branches. Silvery-white bark and delicately cut foliage. Makes an attractive specimen. A vigorous grower. Maximum height, 40 feet.

MORUS

WEEPING MULBERRY. A most graceful and hardy weeping tree. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Will withstand the cold of the North and the heat of the South. In every way a desirable tree. 8 to 10 feet.

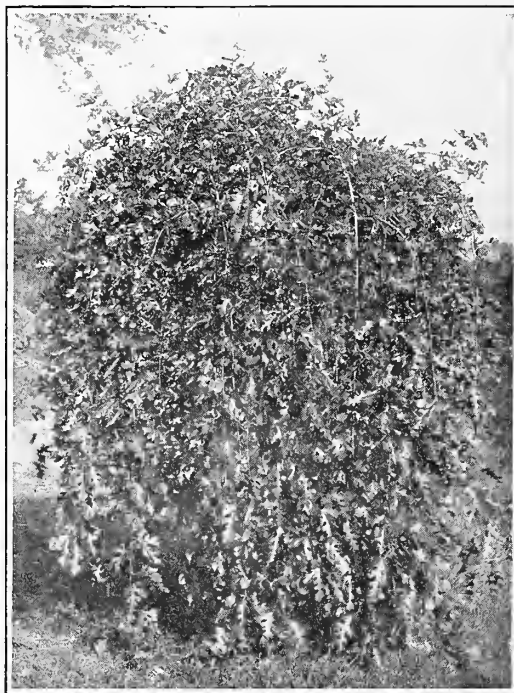
SALIX

BABYLONICA, Babylon Weeping Willow. The well known common weeping willow. Makes a large tree covered with drooping branches. Extreme height 30 feet.

KILMARNOCK WILLOW. A distinctive variety having reddish shoots and large glossy foliage. Grafted about five feet from the ground it makes a beautiful, small, "sentinel" lawn tree, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground. Is well suited to cemetery lots. Hardy and of vigorous growth, 8 to 9 feet.

SORBUS

WEEPING MOUNTAIN-ASH. A beautiful tree of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable of lawn trees. 15 feet.



Weeping Mulberry

**Our Landscape Department
is at your disposal**

**Our knowledge and experience will aid
you in solving your landscape problems**

Read pages 4 to 9

Evergreens

THE use of Evergreens in landscape adornment has increased greatly and their value for such purpose is warranted by experience. They add charm and color to any landscape, especially in winter. The dwarf sorts in variety are especially adapted for planting in angles of porches and about the foundation of buildings, and their use in such places adds an air of distinction and beauty that no other class of plants can equal or rival. They also make very effective hedges and windbreaks.

ABIES

BALSAMEA, Balsam Fir. A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dull, dark green foliage. Very hardy and a rapid grower, sometimes reaching a height of 50 or 60 feet.

CONCOLOR, White Fir. A very beautiful species, with yellow bark on the young branches. Foliage, green, arranged in double rows. Similar in color and beauty to the Colorado Blue Spruce. Height 40 to 50 feet.

NORDMANNIANA, Nordman Fir. A noble tree of symmetrical habit. The foliage maintains an intensely dark and massive effect throughout the year. 30 feet.

EUONYMUS

RADICANS, Wintercreeper. A splendid creeping evergreen, with deep green, small foliage. A slow-growing, but useful plant for covering low stone walls or stumps, or as an edging plant, for which purpose it can be kept closely clipped. Extreme height 10 to 15 feet.

JUNIPERUS

CANNART REDCEDAR. A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance. Some of the branches become long and drooping, thus presenting a novel and pretty picture.

CHINENSIS, Chinese Juniper. A very hardy cedar. An upright grower, with bluish green foliage. Height, 4 feet.

COMMUNIS HIBERNICA, Irish Juniper. A distinctive and beautiful variety of dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green. Height, 8 to 10 feet.

COMMUNIS SUECICA, Swedish Juniper. A small sized, handsome pyramidal tree with yellowish-green foliage. Quite hardy. Height, 7 to 8 feet.

GOLDEN JUNIPER. A golden form of the common Juniper. Bright yellow on its new growth, changing deeper, and to a bronze-yellow in winter. A valuable dwarf sort.

JAPONICA, Japanese Juniper. Low-growing, with rich green foliage. Well adapted for the border or rockery.

PFITZER JUNIPER. One of the most striking Junipers of recent introduction. Grows to a fair-sized plant, with branches spreading nearly horizontally, as broad as tall, the feathery bluish-green foliage giving the plant a very distinctive and graceful appearance. Becoming very popular.

PROSTRATE JUNIPER. A dwarf Juniper of close-knit, bushy growth. Foliage is brownish green, resembling in general appearance Juniperus communis, but is of more spreading habit of growth. Valuable for rock-planting. 5 feet.

SABINA, Savin Juniper. A dwarf, spreading shrub, with trailing branches. Thrives in poor soils and is valuable for rock work. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

SCHOTT REDCEDAR. A bright green Cedar of typical growth habit, but slower, and of a brighter appearance. 12 feet.

SCOPULORUM, Colorado Juniper. Similar to the Red Cedar but has somewhat larger fruits. Tree forms a broad head, with stout, spreading branches; bark shredding. Foliage is glaucous or yellowish-green.

SILVER REDCEDAR. The compact, conical form of this variety, coupled with its light silvery foliage, make it very distinctive and attractive. Like all Red Cedars it is of ironclad hardness. 10 feet.

VIRGINIANA, Redcedar. A well known native tree which varies much in habit and color of foliage. Very attractive in winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older. Height 2 to 3 feet.

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. Low growing and of spreading, saucer-shape. Foliage, dark green. Of exceptional merit.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS

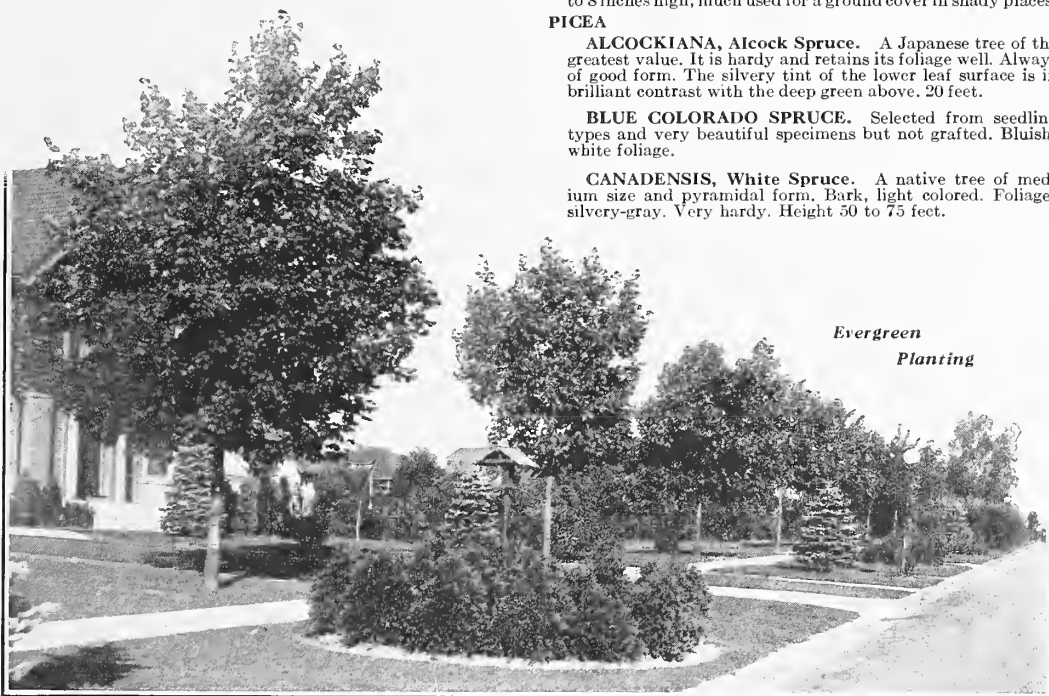
JAPANESE PACHYSANDRA. A trailing evergreen 6 to 8 inches high, much used for a ground cover in shady places.

PICEA

ALCOCKIANA, Alcock Spruce. A Japanese tree of the greatest value. It is hardy and retains its foliage well. Always of good form. The silvery tint of the lower leaf surface is in brilliant contrast with the deep green above. 20 feet.

BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE. Selected from seedling types and very beautiful specimens but not grafted. Bluish-white foliage.

CANADENSIS, White Spruce. A native tree of medium size and pyramidal form. Bark, light colored. Foliage silvery-gray. Very hardy. Height 50 to 75 feet.





Norway Spruce

ENGELMANNI, Engelmann Spruce. Resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce in nobility and general effect. Foliage varies from bluish-green to steel blue. Needles not as long but more soft and flexible. Height 50 to 60 feet.

EXCELSA, Norway Spruce. The most generally used of the evergreen trees for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. It is a tall tree, as an individual, with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches always sweeping the ground. 50 feet.

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE. A grafted type of the Colorado Blue Spruce, it is the highest colored and most striking of all the Evergreens for lawn planting. The foliage is a rich and beautiful silvery-blue. Very hardy. Extreme height 60 feet.

PUNGENS, Common Colorado Spruce. One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the spruces. In form and habit similar to the White Spruce. Foliage, a rich, light bluish-green. Extreme height, 60 to 70 feet.



Mugho Pine

PINUS

CEMBRA, Swiss Stone Pine. Has thicket habit of growth, although ultimately attaining good size. The dense foliage resembles the White pine and is quite silvery. Stands shearing to formal shapes very well. 25 feet.

MONTANA, Swiss Mountain Pine. Coarser and more upright than Mugho Pine. Very hardy and excellent for massing on hillsides or for seashore uses. Attains a height of about 8 feet.

MONTANA MUGHUS, Mugho Pine. Very distinctive. Leaves, short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches. Does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground strikingly, assuming a globular form. Very dense.

NIGRA, Austrian Pine. A native of Syria. Tree, robust, hardy and spreading. Leaves, long, stiff and dark green. A rapid grower. Very valuable for this country. Height 40 to 50 feet.

PONDEROSA, Western Yellow Pine. One of the tallest of the pines, sometimes reaching a height of more than 100 feet. Rapid grower. Needles, 6 to 8 inches long and silvery green.

RESINOSA, Red Pine. A rapid growing, native Pine, with red bark and light green foliage growing in whorls. Needles long, drooping and soft to the touch. Rare and choice. Valuable for its timber. 30 feet high at maturity.

STROBUS, White Pine. The most ornamental of all our native pines. Foliage a delicate, silvery green. Will grow in the poorest sandy soil. A rapid growing, long-lived tree. Height, 100 feet.

SYLVESTRIS, Scotch Pine. A native of Europe. A hardy, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery-green foliage. Succeeds where all other Evergreens fail. Extreme height, 40 feet.



We always have in our blocks of evergreens, some plants which are not strictly specimens. These may be thin on one side or raised a little high from the ground. These plants are healthy, well rooted, and will work in economically for mass plantings and windbreak effects. We shall be pleased to quote special prices to those who are interested in evergreens of this kind.



Irish Juniper



Retinospora Moss



Austrian Pine

PSEUDOTSUGA

DOUGLASI, Douglas-fir. A beautiful, long-lived tree from the Rocky Mountains, where it grows in great forests. The foliage is a soft yet brilliant green, with bluish tint while young. It is of the most vigorous and symmetrical growth. Height 40 to 50 feet.

DOUGLASI GLAUCA, Blue Douglas-fir. A smaller tree than the above, of more compact habit, the branches being shorter and stouter. The leaves vary from bluish green to almost silvery white. Generally considered even harder than the type, but of slower growth. Recommended for the colder portions of the North. Stands shearing well.

RETINOSPORA

GOLDEN SWARA. Of loose, open habit. Decidedly pendulous. Color a yellow-green, constant and good. A choice variety. 25 feet.

GOLDENPLUME. Brilliantly golden throughout the season. One of the most desirable and widely known evergreens.

MOSS. Densely branched, bushy tree or shrub, with spreading feathery branchlets. Silvery foliage.

PLUME. Dense conical habit, reaching perhaps 20 feet. Foliage and branchlets give it a feathery, peculiar appearance.

SAWARA. Fine feathery foliage. Branches glaucous underneath. A beautiful evergreen. 25 feet.

THREAD. Strikingly string-like, bright green foliage, drooping in long filaments. Graceful, pyramidal habit. Worthy of its popularity.

TAXUS

CANADENSIS, Canada Yew. A shrub-like, spreading bush, with dark green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy, and very valuable for surfacing bed or forming groups. 4 to 5 feet.

CUSPIDATA, Japanese Yew. Attains a height of 50 feet in Japan. Slow growing. Perfectly hardy. The dark green foliage retains its color through the winter.

DWARF JAPANESE YEW. One of the richest and most handsome evergreens. Typically Japanese in its beauty. Spreading branches are thickly clothed with short, dark green needles. Valuable for formal effects.

THUJA

AMERICAN GLOBE ARBORVITAE. Very compact globular form with dense foliage. Height seldom over 2 to 3 feet.

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. A dense growing variety, forming a perfect column. Holds its shape without trimming or pruning. Hardy and will succeed anywhere the ordinary American Arborvitae does. Very ornamental type for many kinds of planting. Height 10 to 15 feet.



American Pyramidal Arborvitae

*Globe Arborvitae*

To those
interested in
BIRD LIFE
we call
attention to
page 52

*Balsam Fir*

GEORGE PEABODY ARBORVITAE. Growing tips are a distinctive bright yellow, striking and constant. Aside from its color, it is similar to the American variety. 15 feet.

HOVEY ARBORVITAE. Slow-growing. Foliage, golden green. Inclined to winter-kill. Height 3 to 4 feet.

OCCIDENTALIS, American Arborvitae. A beautiful native tree commonly known as the white cedar. Valuable for screens and hedges. Height 20 to 25 feet, or taller in damp ground.

ORIENTALIS, Oriental Arborvitae. The flat growth of the young branches, and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable. 15 feet.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE. Forms a low, dense pyramid of a peculiar though attractive grayish color. Slender branches.

WARE ARBORVITAE. Its low growing, dense form and beautiful bluish-green foliage give it a distinctive character. It is one of the hardiest and does not die out in hedges. Especially recommended. 10 to 15 feet.

*Siberian Arborvitae*

WOODWARD ARBORVITAE. Dense, globose form, with deep green foliage.

TSUGA

CANADENSIS, Canada Hemlock. A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yew-like foliage. May be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil. 40 feet at maturity.

*Hemlock*

Flowering Shrubs

THE deciduous shrubs include many interesting plants with foliage of various shades, and flowers of every color. When planted as specimens and allowed to develop in symmetry and natural grace, shrubs become objects of beauty. For softening the sharp angles or stiff lines of foundation walls or boundaries, screening of objectionable views, mass planting for effect or bringing out lawn features, bordering the edges of walks, drives or boundaries, shrubs cannot be dispensed with in lawn ornamentation. Proper selection as to height and judicious choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishment of any of these objects and provide a succession of bloom from spring until fall.

ACANTHOPANAX

PENTAPHYLLUM. Long, slender branches and few prickles. Very graceful when planted on rocky slopes, with its arching branches and bright green, shiny foliage. Green flowers borne in long umbels. Excellent for dry, sandy spots. 10 feet high when full grown.



Japanese Barberry

ACER

GINNALA, Amur Maple. An exquisite miniature Maple from Siberia, with deeply notched leaves, which change to the most gorgeous tints of orange and crimson in October. A good companion to the Japanese Maples. Reaches a height of 8 or 10 feet.

AMELANCHIER

CANADENSIS, Downy Shadblow. Varies in size. Sometimes hardly more than a bush. Leaves softly pubescent. A rapid grower. White, cherry-like blossoms borne in May or June are followed by small, purplish fruits, sweet and edible.

AMORPHA

FRUTICOSA, Indigobush. A large, spreading bush, with compound leaves, containing 10 to 20 bright green leaflets. Slender spikes of deep violet-blue flowers in June, after the flowers of most shrubs have faded. 6 to 10 feet high.

ARALIA

SPINOSA, Devils-walkingstick. A large shrub with stout prickly stems and compound leaves. Creamy white flowers borne in huge panicles two feet long, are followed by dark purple berries, giving a tropical appearance to landscape planting. Very good. 15 to 20 feet.

ARONIA

ARBUTIFOLIA, Red Chokeberry. Bright red berries enhance the value of this low-border shrub.

BENZOIN

AESTIVALE, Spicebush. Bright yellow, fragrant flowers appear in early spring before the leaves. Covered with scarlet berries in early fall, when its leaves turn yellow. Bark is aromatic. Thrives best along the edge of water, as it needs moist, loamy soil. Reaches a height of 6 to 10 feet, making a handsome specimen plant.

BERBERIS

BOX BARBERRY. A very graceful, free-flowering shrub from Chile. Bears orange-yellow flowers in May which are followed by globular blackish-purple fruits. Foliage, rich and glossy. Very dwarf, being usually only 6 to 8 inches in height; but is one of the hardiest of the evergreen species. Used for edgings in formal gardens.

THUNBERGI, Japanese Barberry. Imported from Japan. Of dwarf habit. Foliage is small, changing to a beautiful coppery red in the fall. Very ornamental when used as a hedge. Not subject to wheat rust, and allowed by government authority. Average height, 3 to 4 feet.

BUDDLEIA

DAVIDI, Orange-eye Butterflybush. Introduced from Tibet. Leaves, long and whitish. Sweet-scented, reddish violet flowers are borne in very long clusters. A beautiful shrub.



Buddleia

*Calycanthus*

INTERMEDIA, Wisteria Butterflybush. A garden hybrid. Leaves dark green, 4 to 5 inches long; flowers, violet, in hanging racemes. If winterkilled to the roots will still push forth new shoots that bloom the same season.

CALYCANTHUS

FLORIDUS, Common Sweetshrub. A native species, with very fragrant, double purple flowers. The wood also is fragrant. Foliage, rich, dark green. Blooms in June and at intervals afterward. Height 5 feet.

CARAGANA

ARBORESCENS, Siberian Pea-tree. A shrub or low tree, with pea-shaped yellow flowers. Hardy, and useful for massing. Height 12 feet.

CARYOPTERIS

INCANA, Common Bluebeard. A late-blooming shrub, introduced as the "Blue Spirea" incorrectly, as it does not belong to the Spirea family. It is, however, most desirable, bearing in the axil of each leaf a bunch of bright blue flowers, which last through September and October. Requires protected situation. Two feet.

CEPHALANTHUS

OCCIDENTALIS, Common Buttonbush. A tall-growing native shrub, with globe-shaped heads of white flowers in July. 5 feet.

CHIONANTHUS

VIRGINICA, White Fringetree. Leaves, dark green. White flowers appearing when leaves are almost grown, are produced in loose, drooping panicles. Exceedingly feathery and graceful.

CLETHRA

ALNIFOLIA, Summersweet. A very valuable shrub for border planting on account of abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. Adapted to wet and shady places. 4 to 5 feet.

COLUTEA

ARBORESCENS, Common Bladder-senna. A large shrub with fine, delicate foliage and yellow pea blossom shaped flowers appearing in June, followed by reddish pods. 8 feet.

CORNUS

ALBA, Tatarian Dogwood. Flower, white. Fruit, blue. Branches, red and spreading.

ALTERNIFOLIA, Pagoda Dogwood. Oval leaves are a bright golden green, turning to yellow and scarlet in autumn. Cream colored flowers expand in late spring. Fruit, bluish black.

AMOMUM, Silky Dogwood. A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs. Leaves, dark green above, pale or whitened beneath. Flowers, creamy white, in flat-topped clusters open in early summer. Fruit, blue or bluish white. Reaches a height of 6 to 10 feet.

CORAL DOGWOOD. White flowers, in June. It is valued chiefly for its blood-red bark in winter, and is highly ornamental. It must be severely pruned annually in early spring to secure the most vivid color. 5 to 8 feet high at maturity.

FLORIDA, Flowering Dogwood. A small upright tree bearing white blossoms and scarlet fruit. Used for borders with evergreens.

GOLDENTWIG DOGWOOD. Flowers, white. Attractive when planted with the red-twigged varieties.

KOUSA, Kousa Dogwood. Very showy, creamy white flowers appear after the leaves in June.

MASCULA, Cornelian-Cherry. A native of Europe. A small tree producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. 6 feet high at maturity.

PANICULATA, Gray Dogwood. Thickly branched and a very useful variety for screening purposes. Flowers, white. Fruit, white on bright red stems.

REDFLOWERING DOGWOOD. Flowers appear before leaves and are 3½ inches in diameter, a beautiful red or pink, continuing for two weeks. Foliage, grayish-green and glossy, turning deep red in fall. Very ornamental. Attains a height of 25 feet.

SANGUINEA, Bloodtwig Dogwood. A valuable shrub for grouping or massing. Very ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red. Foliage variegated in summer. Height about 6 feet.

SILVERBLITCH DOGWOOD. A horticultural variety of this beautiful bush-like tree which is unsurpassed in its contrasting blood-red stems, variegated foliage and bluish-white fruit.

SPAETH DOGWOOD. One of the finest recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with deep yellow and most distinctive and valuable.

STOLONIFERA, Red-osier Dogwood. White flowers produced in early June. In winter the young shoots are a blood red color. Multiplies freely. 6 feet.

*Cornus Sanguinea*



Cornus Mascula, Cornelian-Cherry

CORYLUS

AMERICANA, American Hazelnut. The common American Hazel. A vigorous shrub with numerous upright branches. Leaves, heart-shaped, dark-green, more or less downy. Nuts, large, enclosed in ruffled husks, with sweet and edible kernels. Very prolific. Attains a height of 4 to 8 feet.

COTONEASTER

ACUTIFOLIA, Peking Cotoneaster. Spreading, slender branches. Small, narrow leaves. Black fruit.

CYDONIA

DOUBLE SCARLETFLOWERING QUINCE. One of the best flowering shrubs. Bright scarlet flowers are borne in great profusion in early spring. The foliage retains its glossy green the entire summer. Hard, yellowish green fruits are produced about 2 inches in diameter, resembling apples. 5 to 6 feet.



Japan Quince



Deutzia Gracilis

GRACILIS, Slender Deutzia. Of dwarf habit. One of the first to bloom. Flowers, pure white. Fine for pot culture and winter blooming. 3 feet.

DEUTZIA

CARMINE. Same as Gracilis except that it has light pink flowers tinted carmine outside.

LEMOINE. A free flowering dwarf shrub. Flowers, pure white. Excellent for forcing. Height 3 to 4 feet.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A vigorous grower producing large, double white flowers tinged with rose profusely. One of the earliest to bloom.

SCABRA CRENATA. One of the best of hardy shrubs bearing a great profusion of single white flowers in early June on long, slender branches. Preferred by some to the double-flowering kinds. 6 feet.

SNOWFLAKE. A very valuable shrub, with strong, upright branches, producing pure white, double flowers in abundance. Very beautiful.

ELAEAGNUS

ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA, Russian-Olive. Handsome, willow-like leaves of a rich, silvery white. Small, golden-yellow, fragrant flowers are followed by yellow fruit.

ELAEAGNUS ARGENTEA, Silverberry. An erect grower, with beautiful, silvery foliage, and fragrant flowers that appear in mid-summer, and are followed by rough fruit.

EUONYMUS

ALATUS, Winged Euonymus. A handsome shrub, with corky-winged branches. A native of China and Japan. Oval, bright green leaves change in autumn to gorgeous tones of crimson. Fine for isolated specimen plants, attracting attention wherever seen. 6 to 8 feet.

AMERICANUS, Brook Euonymus. Erect growing, with slender, green branches. Leaves, bright green. Its peculiar, rough, pink fruits are covered with a scarlet pod. Very attractive when fruiting.

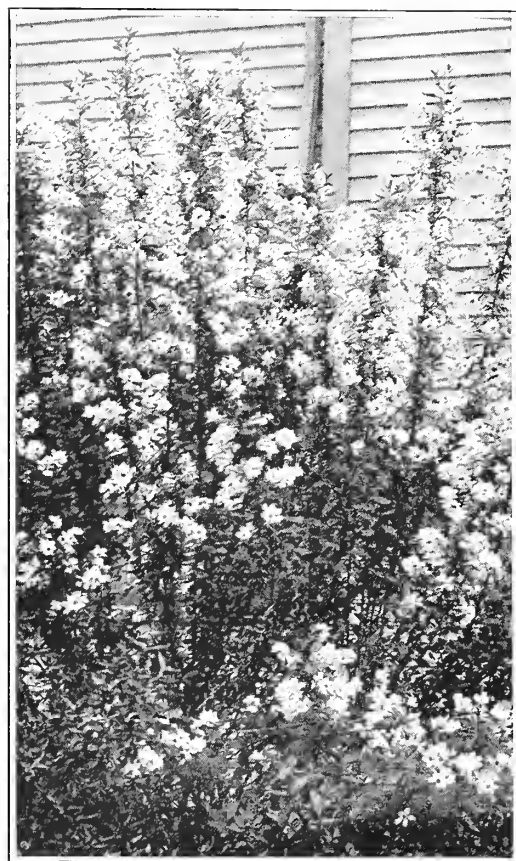
EUROPAEUS, European Burningbush. A tall, erect shrub with bright scarlet fruit. For border or evergreen planting.

EXOCHORDA

GRANDIFLORA, Common Pearlbrush. A fine shrub which produces large, white flowers in May. Very attractive in its season. 8 feet.

*Deutzia Crenata***FORSYTHIA**

INTERMEDIA, Border Forsythia. Bright golden yellow flowers and glossy green foliage, resembling the Viridissima, but hardier, valuable variety. Height about 8 feet.

*Exochorda*

SUSPENSIA, Weeping Forsythia. Resembles the Fortunei in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping. 8 feet.

SUSPENSIA FORTUNEI, Fortune Forsythia. A medium sized, beautiful shrub, with bright yellow flowers that appear before the leaves. Foliage, deep green. Best of early flowering shrubs. Height 8 feet.

VRIDISSIMA, Greenstem Forsythia. Leaves and bark, deep green. Flowers, deep yellow. An early bloomer. A fine hardy variety. Height 8 feet.

HAMAMELIS

JAPONICA, Japanese Witch-hazel. A hardy, winter-blooming, highly ornamental shrub, similar to our common Witch Hazel, forming striking objects in the winter landscape with their bright yellow flowers. Not even injured by zero weather. Height 8 feet.

HIBISCUS

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON. This has become one of the most popular shrubs, coming in flower, as it does, in July and August when few are in bloom. The entire plants are covered with beautiful, double flowers, which, at a distance look like Roses. They make a very pretty flowering hedge. Double and single flowers in various colors and a few named varieties.

ALBA, White Flowering Althea.

BLUE DOUBLE FLOWERING ALTHEA.

BOULE DE FEU, Red Flowering Althea. Large, very double, well-formed, red flowers. Handsome.

PINK DOUBLE FLOWERING ALTHEA.

For those interested in Bird Life
we call attention to page 52

*Forsythia*

PURPUREUS, Purple Flowering Althea.

ROSA SINENSIS, Pink Chinese Althea.

RUBRUM, Red Flowering Althea.

SYRIACUS, Shrub-Althea.

SYRIACUS (Tree Form). Beautiful, showy ornamental shrubs trained into tree form. Suitable as a specimen or in formal gardens, blooming profusely in August.

HIPPOPHAE

RHAMNOIDES, Common Sea-Buckthorn. Yellowish flowers borne in clusters in May. Foliage, grayish green above and silvery green beneath. Berries, bright orange. Its numerous spines make it a good hedge plant.

HYDRANGEA

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, Panicle Hydrangea (Tree Form). Trained to grow on stems from three to five feet high. Very attractive and desirable.

PEEGEE HYDRANGEA. A beautiful shrub, with leaves of bright, shiny green. Light pink flowers, changing to brown later in the fall, are borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long in August and September. Successfully grown in tree form. A very desirable lawn ornament. Height about 7 feet.

SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA. The low growing snowball with its large clusters of pure white flowers. Will do well in shady places. Blooms in June and July.

HYPERICUM, St. Johnswort

DENSIFLORUM. A shrub of dwarf habit, valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom. Very large, rich yellow flowers are borne from July to late fall. 1½ feet.

ILEX, Holly

VERTICILLATA, Common Winterberry. Will grow in swampy ground. In fall and winter the brilliant scarlet berries are valuable, attracting birds and being fine for interior decorations. 6 feet high.



Peegee Hydrangea

KERRIA

DOUBLE KERRIA. Similar to the Japonica, but with beautiful double yellow flowers. A fine variety, blooming at intervals from July on. Height 6 to 7 feet.

JAPONICA. A slender, green-branched shrub, with globe-shaped yellow flowers from July to October. Very ornamental. 5 to 6 feet high.

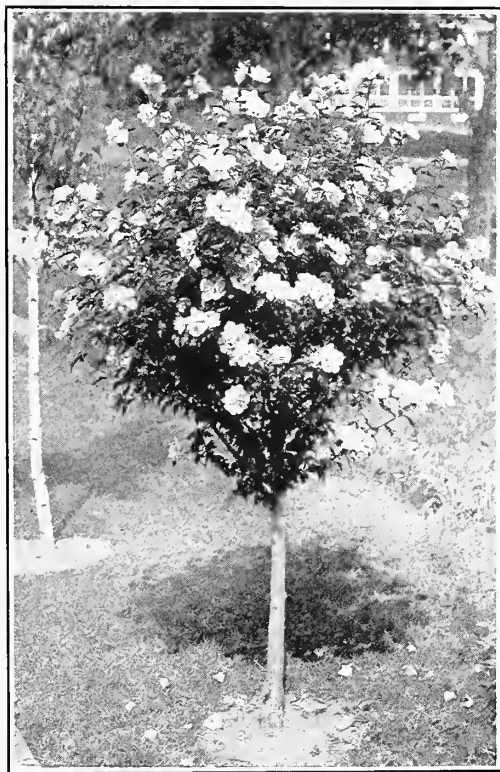
SILVER KERRIA. A dwarf form, with small variegated leaves bordered with white.

LESPEDEZA

BICOLOR, Shrub Bushclover. A low growing shrub, with rose-purple, pea-shaped blossoms borne in great profusion in September, and continuing until late October. Tops die down in winter but come up again in spring. Valuable for massing or borders.

LIGUSTRUM

AMURENSE, Amur Privet. Glossy green foliage holds its color almost the entire year. Very hardy. Valuable for hedges or borders as it stands shearing to any extent. 10 feet.



Tree Althea



Hydrangea Aborescens

IBOLIUM PRIVET. Upright, hardy form. Used instead of the tender, less reliable California Privet.

IBOTA, Ibota Privet. Upright, with white flowers and blue-black berries. Autumn foliage is dark red. Unexcelled for hedges and general decorative purposes. The most popular Ligustrum.

LODENSE PRIVET. Variety said to be very dwarf, requiring little trimming for a low hedge.

OVALIFOLIUM, California Privet. The well-known variety. Deep, glossy green. Vigorous and fairly hardy. Suitable for hedges and borders. Height 6 to 10 feet.

REGEL PRIVET. A low spreading shrub with white flowers and black berries. Suitable for borders or hedges.

SINENSE, Chinese Privet. A graceful shrub, with slender, spreading branches and dark green, glossy foliage. Native of China and Korea. Creamy white flowers disposed in numerous panicles are produced in great profusion in late spring or early summer. Berries, blue-black, with a bloom. Very handsome. Attains a height of 8 feet.

VULGARE, European Privet. Foliage, narrow. Showy white flowers appear in June followed by fruit. Height 6 to 8 feet.

LONICERA

FRAGRANTISSIMA, Winter Honeysuckle. A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant, small flowers which appear before the leaves. Erect in growth. Height 6 feet.

MAACKI, Amur Honeysuckle. Of upright growth, with white blooms fading to yellow. Red fruit.

MORROWI, Morrow Honeysuckle. A native of Japan. A strong, upright grower, producing pure white flowers profusely in late May or June. Bright red berries are very attractive during autumn. Hardy and easily grown. Height 6 feet.

RED TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Bears beautiful, bright red flowers in early spring.

ROSY TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. The pink flowers make a striking contrast with the foliage. Planted with Morrow, the two make a beautiful display. Height 6 to 8 feet.

RUPRECHTIANA, Manchurian Honeysuckle. A tall, twiggy bush bearing white flowers and orange-red fruit.

WHITE BELLE HONEYSUCKLE. White flowers followed by bright red fruit borne in great profusion. Very fine.

WHITE TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Produces creamy white, fragrant flowers in May and June. A high bush, 6 or 8 feet.

XYLOSTEUM, European Fly Honeysuckle. This tall hardy shrub is a native of Europe. Its leaves are dull green and almost round. In late spring its hairy, yellowish-white flowers appear, which are followed by dark red berries.

PHILADELPHUS

CORONARIUS, Sweet Mockorange. A well-known shrub with pure white, very fragrant flowers. One of the first to bloom. Height about 8 feet.

GOLDEN MOCKORANGE. A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage which keeps its color the entire season. Splendid for grouping with other varieties for pleasing effect.

GORDONIANUS, Gordon Mockorange. Fragrant, white flowers. A vigorous grower and profuse though late bloomer. Height 8 to 10 feet.

GRANDIFLORUS, Big Scentless Mockorange. A rapid grower having very large showy, somewhat fragrant flowers. Reddish bark.

LEMOINE MOCKORANGE. A graceful shrub, with very rich foliage bearing large, pure white flowers in June. Height 4 to 5 feet.

SNOWBANK MOCKORANGE. Snow-white flowers, with creamy stamens.

PILOTINIA

VILLOSA. This shrub grows tall with slender branches and dark green foliage which is glabrous above and, when young, pubescent beneath. In June it produces white flowers about 1½ inches in diameter. Its fruit is bright scarlet.

PHYSOCARPUS

GOLDLEAF NINEBARK. A beautiful variety with golden-yellow foliage and double white flowers in June.

PRUNUS

AMERICANA, American Plum. A small tree, rather dense and thorny, with grayish bark and dull green leaves, its large white flowers appearing in clusters, before the leaves. Its fruit is usually edible and it is entirely hardy, being a native of the United States.

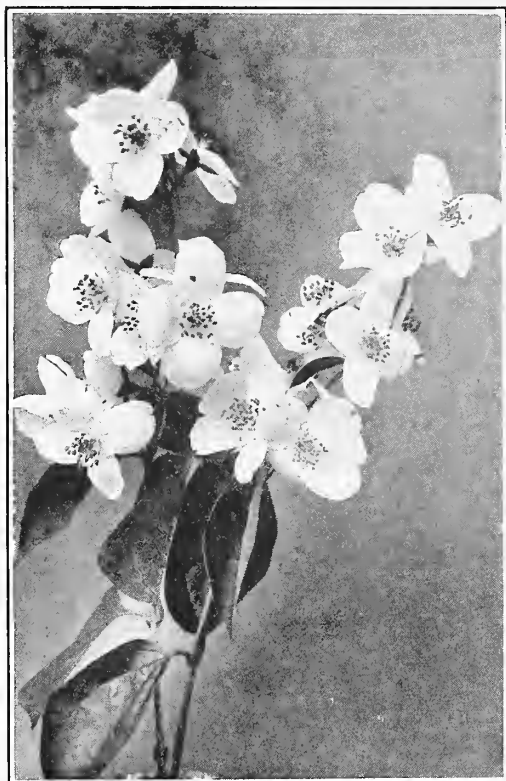
DOUBLE PINKFLOWERING ALMOND. A vigorous, beautiful tree. Covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses. Hardy.

DOUBLE WHITEFLOWERING ALMOND. Same as above except blossoms are pure white. Extreme height 5 feet.

PENNSYLVANICA, Pin Cherry. A shallow-rooted tree with slender red-barked branches and light green leaves, with small white flowers appearing with the foliage. Produces a cherry-red fruit about pea size, of a sour taste. Height 25 to 40 feet.

PURPLELEAF PLUM. A handsome small tree of garden origin, having purple foliage which retains its color throughout the summer. Blush-pink flowers, harmonizing with the color tone of the unfolding leaves, are borne in great profusion in spring. Very hardy.

TRILoba, Flowering Plum. Double, delicate pink flowers, thickly set on long, slender branches in May. A very desirable addition to the hardy shrubs. Height, 5 to 6 feet.



Philadelphus Coronarius

VIRGINIANA, Common Chokecherry. Bush, or sometimes a small tree, 20 or more feet tall. Rough speckled bark and a strong odor when bruised. Leaves, thin, oval-oblong in shape. Abruptly pointed. Flowers produced in short, dense racemes in spring. Fruit the size of a pea, in summer a red or amber-color.

RHAMNUS

CATHARTICA, Common Buckthorn. A very fine, hardy, vigorous shrub of European origin. Dark green foliage, white flowers and small, black fruit. A popular hedge plant. 6 to 10 feet.

FRANGULA, Glossy Buckthorn. Tall and spreading, with clean, dark green foliage. Fruit is red, turning black.

RHODOTYPOS

KERRIOIDES, Jetbead. Single white flowers and shiny black berries through winter. Grow to medium height, suitable for borders.



Almond

RHUS

CANADENSIS, Fragrant Sumac. A spreading shrub bearing small yellow flowers in clusters or short spikes which appear before the leaves. Thick, fragrant foliage that turns to dark crimson in autumn. Height 3 to 4 feet.

COPALLINA, Shining Sumac. Beautiful foliage of lustrous green changing in autumn to rich crimson. Produces heads of greenish-yellow flowers in August. Very ornamental planted in large masses. Height 4 to 5 feet.

COTINUS, Common Smoketree. A valuable ornamental shrub having curious fringe or hair-like flowers over the whole tree, giving the appearance of mist. Wide spreading habit, requiring room to grow to best advantage. Height 8 to 10 feet.

CUTLEAF SUMAC. A variety of the Smooth Sumac, with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. Height 3 to 4 feet.

GLABRA, Smooth Sumac. A shrub with handsome green foliage, changing to beautiful autumn tints, with showy spikes of crimson fruit. 8 feet.

PURPLE SMOKE TREE. New. A purple-leaved variety of the Smoke Tree, having a similar habit and flowers, the foliage greatly adding to the effect.

TYPHINA, Staghorn Sumac. A showy, broad-headed shrub, with large, long, deeply cut foliage of light green which changes to shades of red and yellow. 8 to 10 feet.

RIBES

ALPINUM, Mountain Currant. A low shrub with small, yellowish-green flowers borne in great profusion. Has whitish branches and scarlet fruits. Very distinctive.

AUREUM, Slender Golden Currant. Beautiful yellow, very fragrant flowers. Smooth, shining foliage. Black fruit with a bluish bloom.

SANGUINEUM, Winter Currant. A native variety with deep red flowers. Blooms early in the spring. Height 6 feet.

ROBINIA, Locust

HISPIDA, Rose-Acacia. A native species of spreading, irregular habit, bearing long clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals throughout the season. Foliage, light green. Height 4 to 6 feet.

ROSA, Rose

BLANDA, Meadow Rose. Flowers single, light rose-color. 1 to 3 feet high.

LUCIDA, Virginia Rose. Single, pink flowers borne in great profusion.

MULTIFLORA, Japanese Rose. A vigorous shrub having 9 leaflets on a stem. Its flowers are small and white, being in dense pyramidal corymbs.

NITIDA, Bristly Rose. This is quite a small shrub reaching a height of only about 1½ feet. Its branches are covered with numerous prickles and bristles, and its leaves are bright green. Its flowers are few, and 1 to 2 inches across. Entirely hardy.

PALUSTRIS, Swamp Rose. A tall shrub, with slender twigs and 7 leaflets on a stem. In mid-summer the pink flowers appear, being about 2 inches across. Fruit red, about 1-3 inch long. An entirely hardy, native species. 8 feet.

RUBIGINOSA, Sweetbrier. Very highly valued for the delightful fragrance of its young foliage as well as its pink flowers. Entirely hardy, taking care of itself. Equally suitable for hedges, grouping or single specimens. 4 feet high.

SETIGERA, Prairie Rose. A vigorous grower, having clean, healthy foliage, and bearing a profusion of delicate pink, single flowers in July. 5 feet high.

ROSA, Rugosa

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT. Very sweet, double flowers, nearly 5 inches in diameter, blooming in clusters of from five to ten flowers, are produced freely and last well. A strong, rampant grower, having the true Rugosa foliage. Very hardy.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. Large, cup-shaped, fragrant, double, silvery-pink flowers are borne well above handsome Rugosa foliage. Stems are covered with prickles. Perfectly hardy.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. The new Rugosa—a baby rambler hybrid, having typical Rugosa foliage and trusses of crimson blossoms.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT. Buds are semi-double, long and pointed. Pure white, fragrant flowers are borne in clusters.

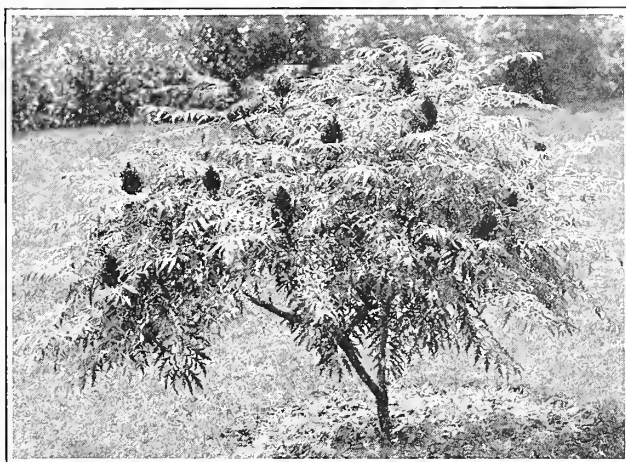
NEW CENTURY. Large, full, double flesh pink flowers with bright red centers borne in large clusters. Has the delightful fragrance of a Sweet Briar.

NOVA ZEMBLA. A hybrid variety with foliage entirely distinct from the type which forms large shrub-like bushes 6 feet or more, making it desirable in the shrubby border. The double flowers are large, white flushed with pink.

PINK RUGOSA. An upright shrub of medium height, the branches of which are dense with prickles. The leaflets, 5 to 9, are Rugosa and dark green. The pink flowers are single and about 2 or 3 inches across. Its fruit is large and a showy red. One of the best single-flowering roses.

RED RUGOSA. A Japanese variety with single flowers of a beautiful bright rose-crimson, followed by large berries of rich rosy-red. Fragrant, suitable for hedges. Very ornamental.

SIR THOM. LIPTON. Double white blossoms.



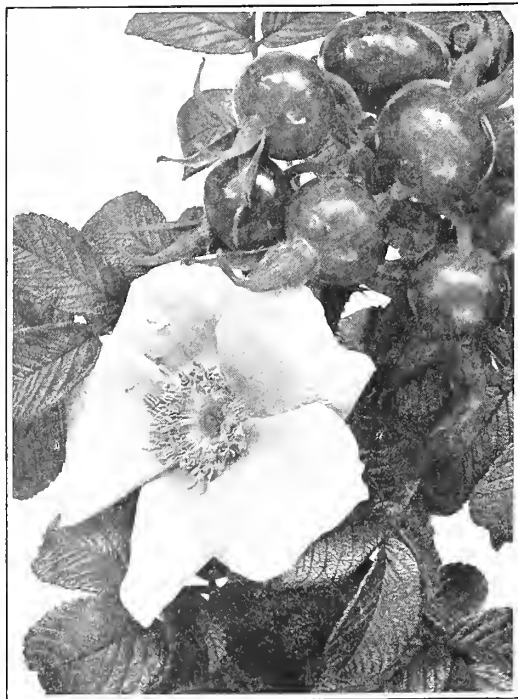
Rhus Laciniata

*Rhodotypos*

WHITE RUGOSA ROSA. Same as Setigera Rose except that flowers are pure white. Very fragrant.

RUBUS

ODORATUS, Flowering Raspberry. Bears rosy purple flowers in clusters, resembling a single Rose. Excellent for massing and for steep banks, taking root and spreading rapidly.

*Rosa Rugosa***SAMBUCUS**

CANADENSIS, American Elder. A large shrub with ornamental foliage. White flowers borne in large panicles in June, followed by reddish-purple lasting berries.

CUTLEAF EUROPEAN ELDER. One of the best cut-leaved shrubs. A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves. Height 4 to 6 feet.

GOLDEN EUROPEAN ELDER. A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage. Height 6 to 8 feet.

RACEMOSA, European Red Elder. Panicles of white flowers in spring are followed by bright red berries. Occasionally attains a height of 12 feet.

VARIEGATED ELDER. Foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best of the variegated-leaved. Height, 4 to 6 feet.

SPIREA

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA. A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers. Height 2 to 3 feet.

BILLIARD SPIREA. Flowers, rose color. Blooms nearly all summer. Height 5 to 6 feet.

BUMALDA SPIREA. A handsome variety from Japan. A vigorous grower of dwarf habit, with narrow foliage and rose-colored flowers borne in great profusion. Blooms a long time. Height 2 to 3 feet.

DOUGLASI, Douglas Spirea. A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. Height 6 to 8 feet.

FROEBEL SPIREA. A thrifty dwarf variety, flowering abundantly through the summer. Very hardy.

GARLAND SPIREA. Of dwarf habit, spreading head, bearing clear white flowers in May. The best of the very early flowering white varieties. Height 6 feet.

JAPONICA, Japanese Spirea. A native of China and Japan. A compact shrub with upright branches. Leaves, bright green above, pale or bluish green beneath, persisting until frost. White flowers are borne in flat-topped clusters. Height 3 to 4 feet.

JAPONICA OVALIFOLIA, White Japanese Spirea. This is similar to Bumalda Spirea, except that the blossoms are white.

*F. J. Grootendorst*

LATIFOLIA, Pink Meadow Spirea. A small upright shrub with reddish brown twigs and broadly oval leaves about two inches long. Flowers white or pinkish, forming a dense pyramidal panicle.

PINK JAPANESE SPIREA. A dwarf having bluish green leaves, purple when young. Produces an abundance of deep, rosy, flowers which last nearly all summer.

PRUNIFOLIA, Bridalwreath. Foliage of dark, shining green, changes in the fall to glorious autumn tints. Double, pure white flowers are borne the entire length of the twigs. Height 6 feet.

REEVESIANA, Reeves Spirea. A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant and render it most attractive. Blooms in June. Height 3 to 5 feet.

SORBIFOLIA SORBARIA. A vigorous grower, with foliage similar to the Mountain Ash, and long spikes of beautiful white flowers in July.

STRIPED SPIREA. A dwarf shrub, the branches striped with dark brown. White or pinkish flowers in early summer.

THUNBERGI, Thunberg Spirea. Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form, with slender, drooping branches. Narrow, long foliage turns to orange scarlet in the fall. Pure white flowers are borne the entire length of the twigs. Height 4 feet.

VANHOUTTE SPIREA. Undoubtedly the most popular of all varieties, having rich green foliage which changes to beautiful tints in fall. In blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers. Height 6 feet.

STEPHANANDRA

FLEXUOSA, Cutleaf Stephanandra. A compact shrub with graceful branches and handsome small foliage as delicate as a fern that turns a bronze red in late summer and autumn. Flowers of pure white, borne in panicle racemes in June. Height 3 to 4 feet.



Spirea Japonica Ovalifolia

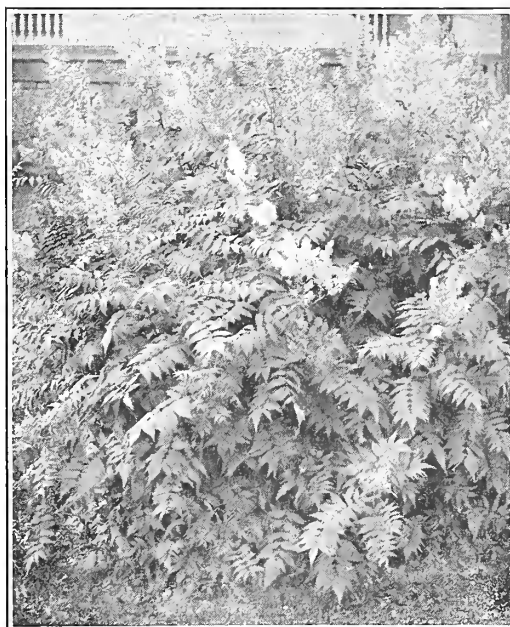
SYMPIHORICARPOS

RACEMOSUS, Common Snowberry. Berries are a pure waxy snow white. Large rose-colored flowers. Height 4 to 6 feet.

VULGARIS, Coralberry. A slender-branched, upright shrub with very persistent foliage and purplish-red fruit that hangs on well into winter. Flowers, small and rose-colored. Also known Indian Currant. Valuable for shady places. Height 4 feet.



Spirea Billardi



Sorbifolia Sorbarta

*Spirea VanHoutte***SYRINGA**

LILAC. The lilacs are well known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. Modern hybrids and horticultural varieties have immensely added to this beauty and varied effects. Their perfect hardiness and ability to maintain themselves on any soil, or grouped with any other plant, greatly adds to their value and reliability. Even as hedge-plants they are very useful.

ALPHONSE LAVALLEE. Flowers a bluish-lilac.

BELLE DE NANCY. Flowers pink, with white center.

CHARLES JOLY. Double, blackish-red flowers which are distinctive and extra fine.

CHARLES SARGENT. Immense panicles of violet mauve, shaded, metallic-azure flowers an inch in diameter. Extra.

CHARLES THE TENTH. A strong, rapid-growing variety with large, shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

CHINENSIS, Chinese Lilac. Extra-large panicles of abundant red flowers.

COMMON BLUE LILAC. A tall upright bush with bright green leaves. Blossoms in May, producing large, loose blue panicles.

COMMON VIOLET LILAC. Very similar to the above, except with violet colored blossoms.

COMMON WHITE LILAC. Too well-known to need description. Flowers, white and fragrant. Height 8 to 10 feet.

EDOUARD ANDRE. An early-flowering sort, with large spikes of clear rose flowers of irregular form. Buds darker.

FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN. This produces the largest cluster of white Lilacs of the common species known in cultivation. Flowers of the purest white.

GIRALDI, Purple Early Lilac. Exactly what its common name indicates. A great novelty, very dark and striking.

JAPONICA, Japanese Tree Lilac. A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. The yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming. Quite hardy.

JEANNE D'ARC. A double, white variety, always very showy. Excellent for cut-flowers.

JOSIKAEA, Hungarian Lilac. Foliage, shining, dark green. Single, violet flowers. Valuable for its late blooms.

LUDWIG SPAETH. The best of the dark varieties. Dark purple flowers borne in large panicles.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. White flowers borne in compact panicles.

MME. CASIMIR PERIER. White flowers borne in large, graceful panicles.

MME. LEMOINE. Superb white flowers, free form and showy. One of the finest varieties.

MARC MICHELI. Clear lilac-blue, while the reverse of the petals are white. Very large spikes of enormous double flowers.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Large panicles of white flowers. The finest white lilac.

PERSICA, Persian Lilac. Of more slender growth than the common Lilac. Purple flowers in immense panicles.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Pale blue, very double flowers in large panicles.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA. Large panicles. One of the finest whites.

RED PERSIAN LILAC. Reddish flowers borne in panicles of great size and very abundant.

VILLOSA, Late Lilac. An erect shrub bearing large clusters of rose-pink flowers.

VULGARIS, Common Lilac. The common purple species. Single.

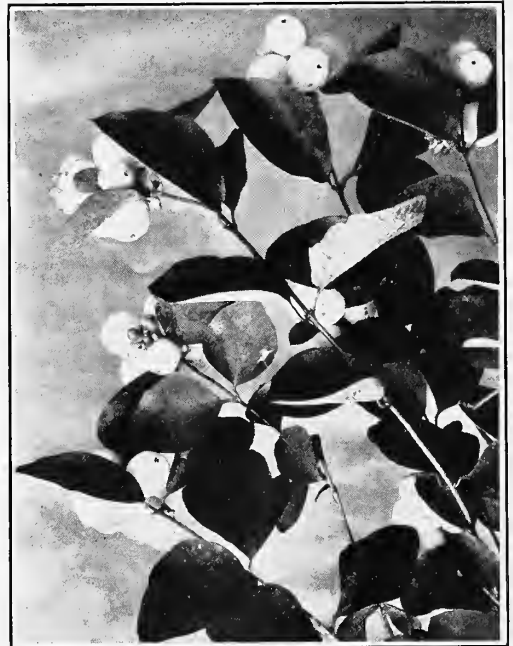
WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Similar to Red Persian Lilac except in color.

TAMARIX

AFRICAN TAMARIX. Strong, slender-growing shrub, with feathery foliage and small, delicate pink flowers, borne profusely on graceful drooping branches having red bark.

GALICA, French Tamarix. Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery. Branches long and slender. Numerous pink flowers.

GALICA INDICA, India Tamarix. Foliage, dull green. Pink flowers borne in long, slender racemes.

*Symphoricarpos Racemosus*

VIBURNUM

ACERIFOLIUM, Mapleleaf Viburnum. A medium-sized native shrub, with smooth, slender branches and ovate, pubescent leaves, three-lobed and coarsely toothed. White flowers are conspicuous and handsome. 3 feet.

AMERICANUM, American Cranberrybush. The most handsome decorative and ornamental red-berried shrub for northern planting. The demand for this variety far exceeds the supply. Red-berried Elder (*Sambucus pubens*) is second only to the *Viburnum Americanum* as a decorative red-berried shrub.

CARLESI, Fragrant Viburnum. Fragrant, pink-white flowers blooming over a long period. An exceptional, new garden sort.

CASSINOIDES, Withe-Rod. Of medium size, with erect, grayish branches, thick, ovate, shining green leaves, and large cymes of small white flowers. Grows mostly in low grounds, but succeeds perfectly in high locations. 5 feet.

COMMON SNOWBALL. The old-fashioned snowball. Its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in late May or June, and make a very attractive appearance. 6 to 8 feet high.

DENTATUM, Arrowwood. A tall native shrub, with slender branches and smooth twigs. Leaves ovate, coarsely toothed, and smooth on both sides. Clusters of very dark-blue fruit. Fond of moist soils but will succeed elsewhere. 6 feet.

DILATATUM, Linden Viburnum. From Japan, Low-spreading habit and fine foliage, bearing pure white flowers in May and June. Bright scarlet berries in autumn. Height 5 to 6 feet.



Lilac, Double White

JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Foliage, a handsome olive-green. Flowers, larger and more white than the Common Snowball, are borne in dense heads. Very ornamental. Height 8 feet.

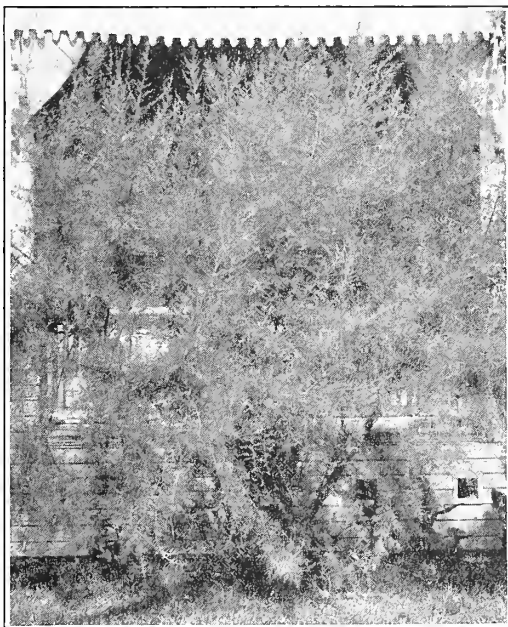
LANTANA, Wayfaring-tree. A large-growing shrub with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, followed by red berries that turn black as they ripen. Retains its foliage late. 6 to 8 feet.

LENTAGO, Nannyberry. A large shrub bearing clusters of white flowers toward the end of May. 6 feet.

MOLLE, Kentucky Viburnum. Upright, with handsome foliage and bluish-black fruit. Medium height.



Tree Lilac



Tamarix

*Japanese Snowball*

NUDUM, Smooth Withe-rod. Upright grower, with thick leaves and yellowish white flowers, changing to pink. Dark blue fruit.

OPULUS, European Cranberrybush. Handsome, broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints. Very conspicuous white flowers. The fruit is a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendant clusters nearly all winter. A desirable ornament to any lawn. Height 8 feet.

PRUNIFOLIUM, Blackhaw. Dark, shining foliage. Snow white flowers, in May and June, followed by dark fruit.

PUBESCENS, Downy Viburnum. A low, bushy shrub with slender branches and quite pubescent leaves. Its white flower-clusters, which appear in early summer, are a little smaller than most others. Fruit, almost black.

SIEBOLDI, Siebold Viburnum. The leaves on this variety stay green later than most other shrubs. White flowers, in May, are followed by clusters of pink and bluish-black berries. Height 6 to 8 feet.

TOMENTOSUM, Doublefile Viburnum. A symmetrical, handsome bush, with brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage, green above and bronzy purple beneath. Pure white flowers on large, flat cymes, are succeeded in late summer by scarlet berries, turning to black. 6 feet.

WEIGELA

AMABILIS. Very free-blooming, and hardy. Of good habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen. Large, deep rose-colored flowers.

DESBOIS. A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers resembling *Rosea*, but darker. One of the best *Weigelas*. 6 to 8 feet.

DWARF VARIEGATED. Leaves variegated with white.

EVA RATHKE. Flowers, brilliant crimson, of a beautiful, clear, distinctive shade. Height 5 feet.

FLORIBUNDA, Crimson Weigela. A fine variety and a profuse bloomer. Flowers, dark red. Height 5 to 6 feet.

HENDERSON. Fine compact habit. Flowers, medium size, light crimson, the outside of petals being a darker red.

ROSEA, Pink Weigela. An elegant variety with fine rose-colored flowers appearing in June.

*Weigela Eva Rathke*

CANDIDA, Snow. A strong grower, but with a refined appearance. Flowers, pure white.

STELZNER. An excellent hybrid of *Weigela*, producing an abundance of dark red flowers.

VANHOUTTE. Rich carmine flowers, produced profusely.

ZANTHOXYLUM

AMERICANUM, Common Prickly-ash. A tall shrub or small tree, the branchlets of which have prickles. Leaflets, 5-9 on a stem, dark green above and pubescent beneath. Its flowers, appearing just before the leaves, are green and small. Perfectly hardy.

CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN

The Pontiac Nursery Company,
Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen:—In reply to our telephone talk recently, permit me to say that the trees we purchased of your firm this spring arrived in due time and in splendid condition, and I wish to say they were the most uniform in body, roots and height of any lot of trees I have handled for many years. These trees were above our specifications in caliper, and thus far I am safe in saying that ninety-nine per cent are growing, which is very gratifying indeed out of a lot of sixteen hundred trees.

Yours respectfully,

E. C. FOSTER,
Superintendent of
Public Service

Hedges

ALIVING fence—one made from growing plants, attractive with their green leaves, formal trained or arched branches, colored foliage or bright berries is surely more pleasing than the still, rigid, mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal. A lawn hedge is permanent—once planted, only occasional pruning or shearing is required. It is better to round the top than to shear it perfectly flat.

There is no other line of improvement that can be put upon a property that will increase its value or beautify its appearance more. For hedges a variety of plants may be used, including not only the privets and barberries, but flowering shrubs like Altheas, Spireas, Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle, Mock Orange, Evergreens, in fact any of the compact growing shrubs.

Culture. Hedges to be a success must be intelligently planted and properly cared for. The essentials are: Selecting the kind that suits the position and purpose: (If you don't know, ask us). Starting with vigorous plants of even grade; digging a good trench, fertilized with well rotted manure thoroughly mixed with good sod, setting plants evenly and treading the soil firmly around them.

After they are planted, cut them down to one level. In the case of deciduous plants such as Barberry and Privet, two-thirds is not too much to take off, or in other words, if the plants are 3 to 4 feet when set, cut them all back to one level of about 1 foot. It will insure all the plants getting an even start and the hedge being thick and bushy at the bottom.

Planting Distances. Altheas, 18 inches; Barberries, 12 to 15 inches; Privet, 8 to 10 inches; large plants, 12 to 15 inches; Flowering Shrubs, average 2 to 2½ feet.

The following plants lend themselves well to forming attractive hedges or screens:

Acanthopanax Pentaphyllum
Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry)
Cydonia Double Scarlet-flowering Quince
Gleditsia triacantha (Honey Locust)
Ligustrum Iboia (Iboia Privet)
L. ovalifolium (California Privet)
Picea canadensis (White Spruce)
Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce)
Pinus strobus (White Pine)
Rhamnus cathartica (Buckthorn)
Rosa rubiginosa (Sweetbrier)
Rosa rugosa (Pink Ramona Rose)
Salix pentandra (Laurel Willow)
Salix vitellina aurea (Golden Willow)
S. Vanhouttei (Large-flowered Bridal Wreath)
Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac)
Thuja occidentalis (Arbor-Vitae)
Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock)
Viburnum dentatum (Arrow-wood)



California Privet

For Tall Hedges. Where a tall hedge is wanted, the plants named below will be found very suitable. The descriptions of these plants will be found under Shrub Department (See index):

Acanthopanax Pentaphyllum
Lilacs (*Syringa*)
Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*)
Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*)

Russian Olive (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*). The foliage of this shrub-tree is covered with white down, which gives it a white appearance when in full leaf. The blossoms are small and very fragrant, in fact so fragrant that the odor will frequently be detected even a quarter of a mile away. The berries are light silvery, dotted thickly with fine brown specks. It requires clipping for hedge purposes, as it grows to a moderate-sized tree if given its own course.



Lodense Privet

Vines

WITH their variance in color, their beauty of foliage and blossom, their grace wherever used, vines provide the finishing touch of any planting. Some adhere to masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis and others, with their tendrils, will cling anywhere tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather. Visualize the effect desired and train them accordingly, to cover your walls and pilasters, your lattice or trellis, the pergola or laundry posts, the porch or portico, veranda or on the fence. For shade, grace or flower, let them ramble in their plentitude—objects of beauty and a pleasure to the planter.

ACTINIDIA

POLYGANA, Silvervine. A strong-growing climber from Japan. Foliage glossy green. Flowers white with a purple center. The fruit produced is edible. Excellent for covering walls, high trellises and screens.

AKEBIA

QUINATA, Fiveleaf Akebia. A Japanese climbing shrub. Large leaves and white, purple-centered flowers.

AMPELOPSIS

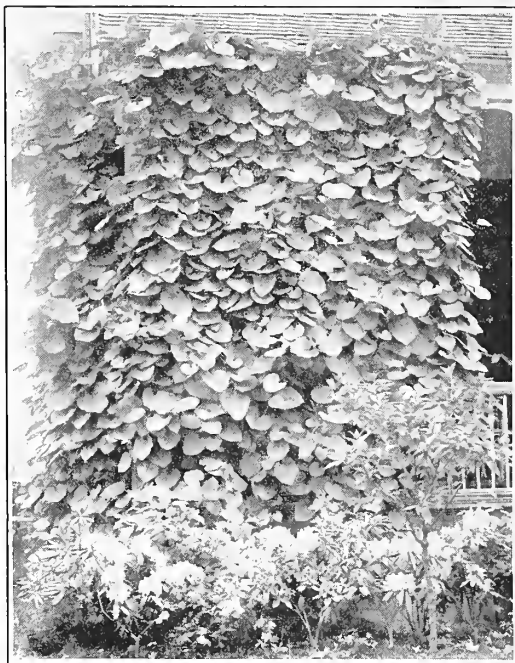
QUINQUEFOLIA, Virginia Creeper. Foliage, green, turning to rich crimson in autumn. A rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI, Engelmann Creeper. A type of quinquefolia which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller thick foliage, better equipped with tendrils. Should be planted in the Central and Northwestern States in place of Boston Ivy. Perfectly hardy.

TRICUSPADATA, Japanese Creeper. Leaves smaller than the American. Forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other. Foliage changes to crimson scarlet in the fall. Very valuable for covering brick or stone structures, rockeries or walls. A little difficult to start, but when established requires no further care.

ARISTOLCHIA

SIPHIO, Dutchmans-pipe. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth. Foliage, light green. Flowers, pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown.



Aristolochia Siphio

BIGNONIA

RADICANS, Trumpet creeper. A hardy climbing plant. Large trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

CELASTRUS

SCANDENS, American Bittersweet. A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled orange fruit.

CLEMATIS

FAIRY QUEEN. White, shaded red. Regarded as one of the best of the horticultural varieties of this well known climbing plant. Rich soils of light loam suit it best. A little addition of lime will make it better.

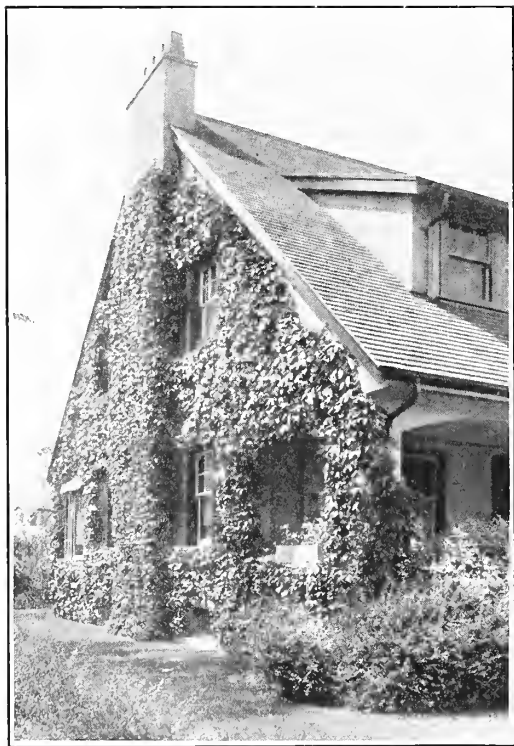
HENRYI, Winter Clematis. Flowers, creamy-white and very large. A hardy, free bloomer. This Clematis is a hybrid. The true "Winter Clematis" is a very different wild species, native in China.

JACKMANI, Jackman Clematis. Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple, bloom continuously all summer. Perhaps the best known Clematis.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE. Flowers, a beautiful shade of crimson. A free bloomer.

PANICULATA, Sweet Autumn Clematis. Probably the most popular of the small flowering sorts. Vine is a rapid grower. Foliage, glossy green. In September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious and penetrating.

RAMONA. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Flowers, deep, rich lavender.



Tricuspadata, Japanese Creeper

TEXENSIS, Scarlet C. Bright, coral-red flowers are thick, bell-shaped. Blooms profusely.

EUONYMUS

RADICANS, Wintercreeper. A very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine. Leaves, dull green with whitish veins. Grows rapidly. Useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is reliably self-clinging.

RADICANS RETICULATUS, Whitevein Wintercreeper. Fine vine, with clinging tendrils. Handsome, compact. Similar to the above, except that the leaves are beautifully marked with white.

LONICERA

PERICLYMONUM BELIGICE, Dutch Woodbine. Flowers, red and yellow, and very fragrant. Blooms all summer.

HALL JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Foliage remains green well into winter. Very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season. One of the best bloomers.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. A high climbing vine 10 to 15 feet long. Leaves oval or oblong, green or bluish-green above, glaucous beneath, the uppermost being united at their bases. Flowers scarlet, about 2 inches long, profuse and very showy. Splendid for porches.

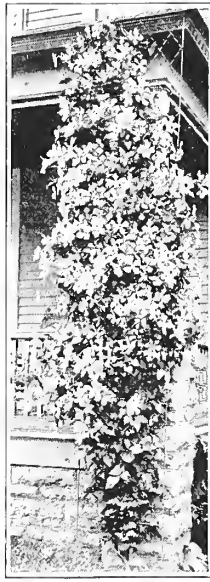
YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. A strong native vine with brightest orange-yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers.

LYCIUM

CHINENSE, Chinese Matrimony-vine. A creeping or trailing vine. Foliage, grayish-green. Flowers varying from pink to purple appear in June and continue blooming until September. Fruits are bright crimson making a beautiful contrast with the green foliage. Valuable for trellises and fences.

WISTERIA

FRUTESCENS, American Wisteria. Pale blue July flowers are borne in long, compact, drooping clusters. Vigorous, hardy and a rapid grower.



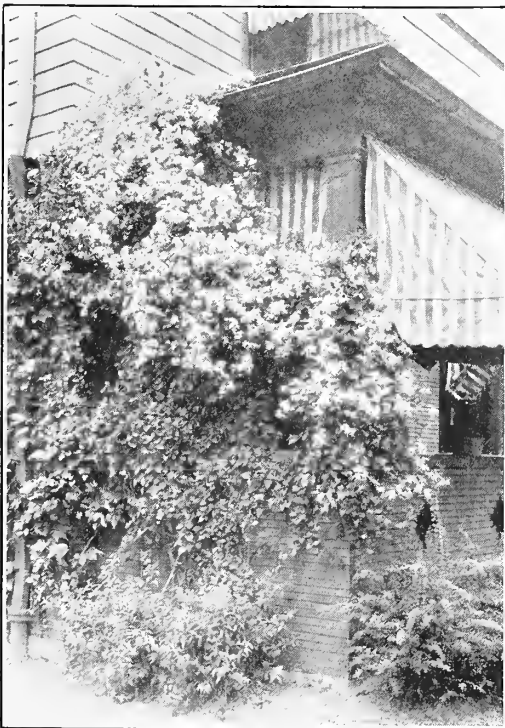
Clematis



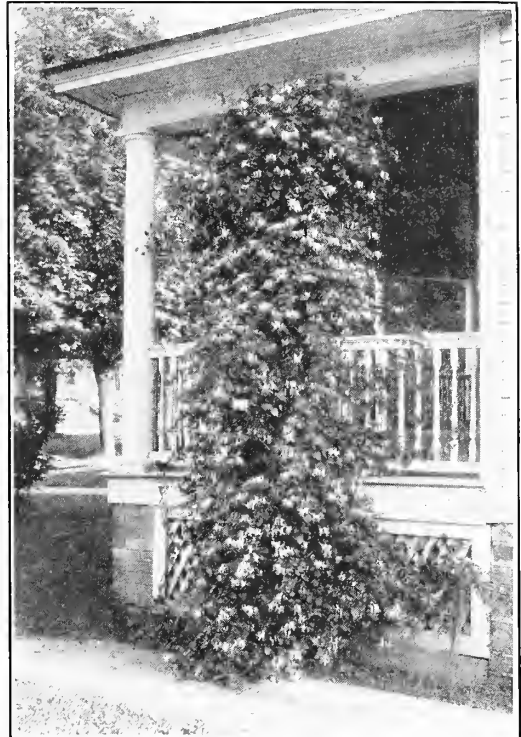
Wisteria

SINENSIS, Chinese Wisteria. One of the best of the Wisterias. Flowers of pale blue are borne in very long, pendulous clusters in May and June. Rapid growing and elegant, sometimes attaining 15 feet in a season.

WHITE CHINESE WISTERIA. Same as the Chinese Purple except the flowers are pure white. A beautiful variety.



Clematis Paniculata



Hall's Honeysuckle

*"Roses are the poetry of earth,
as stars are the poetry of heaven."*

AMONG all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the rose. The great variety of color, shape and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies a first place.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Roses thrive best in clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance, and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been added.

Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring, but we recommend spring planting. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being planted late than does the Rose.

PRUNING. All roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. Subsequently, for hybrid perpetuals, remove at least one-half of the previous year's growth annually in the spring. In the ever-blooming class, two-thirds of the previous year's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones. As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth 3 or 4 inches around the plants, with leaves, straw or mellow soil.



Mrs. Aaron Ward

INSECTS AND DISEASES. It is very important to keep the plants vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with the green fly, spray thoroughly, covering every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco, soap or kerosene emulsion. Bordeaux mixture is one of the best preventatives from mildew and black spot, which are fungus diseases much more prevalent during continuous wet weather.

Hybrid Tea Roses

ROSE hybridizers have put forth their greatest efforts on this class of hardy ever-blooming Roses and produced a strong-growing, free-flowering race combining the hardiness of Hybrid Perpetuals with the constant blooming of the Teas. Blending these two classes has developed rare and beautiful colors undreamed of only a few years ago.

This class of Roses must have winter protection in cold climates. A good mulch of well-rotted straw manure, with another layer of coarse straw around the tops of the branches will protect them during the winter and add nourishment to the plants.

BETTY. A rose with beautiful, coppery buds of exquisite form, and large, very attractive pale pink flowers with a golden sheen and golden yellow center. A vigorous plant, blooming continuously, and especially good in autumn. Very fragrant.

COLUMBIA. A new American rose with brilliant rose-pink flowers which do not fade with age. Large, double blooms outlast nearly all others and being on long, almost thornless stems it is desirable as a cut flower. The plant has luxuriant foliage, is strong and sturdy, and blooms continuously until late in the fall. Grows in the garden as well as in the hot-house.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. A valuable yellow favorite for many years. Large, semi-double flowers are an intense saffron-yellow flushed with rich crimson, later becoming a deep coppery yellow. Buds are especially beautiful. The very vigorous, bushy plants have leathery, quite disease-resistant foliage. An abundant bloomer. Spicily fragrant. A splendid bedding rose.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. An American rose differing from other Hybrid Teas in its immense size, regular arrangement of petals and rich crimson-red color. The blossoms have broad curled petals, borne on long stems. Very fragrant. A vigorous grower of upright habit, with abundant, glossy, leathery foliage, and blooms profusely till October.

GENERAL MACARTHUR. Medium to large, brilliant scarlet-crimson blooms, with strong, enduring fragrance. Plant fairly vigorous, with foliage only slightly subject to disease, and one of the very freest bloomers. Flowers being borne on long stems are of unusual merit for cutting. Excellent as a bedding rose.

GEO. C. WAUD. Large, orange-vermilion flowers of fine form and perfect finish. Very distinctive and beautiful. Sweetly tea-scented. A strong, vigorous grower blooming freely.

GOLDEN EMBLEM. A clear yellow Rose, the buds often marked with a narrow stripe of deep crimson, and the blossom sometimes having spots of crimson on the outer petals. Foliage glossy and of good substance. Foliage sometimes subject to "black spot."

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. The choicest of red roses. Medium-sized, cup-shaped, semi-double, brilliant scarlet blooms, shading to rich crimson, borne, several together, on strong stems. A vigorous, upright, open grower with beautiful bronzy, disease-resistant foliage. A lavish bloomer till fall. Hardy anywhere in the United States. Very fragrant. An excellent garden rose but being taller than any other hybrid tea rose, should be planted by itself or as a background.

HADLEY. The large, double blossoms are a rich, deep, velvety crimson, shading to purple. Very fragrant. A sturdy growing everbloomer.

INDIANA. The flowers are very large and full; color a bright rosy-cerise, center deeper, sweetly perfumed.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. A novelty. Large, very fragrant flowers have petals that are a silvery-pink, almost white, on the inside though deep pink on the outside, produced on long stiff stems. A giant of the La France type. A vigorous grower with dark green, leathery foliage that mildews slightly. Blooms continuously until frost. A fine garden rose.

JUBILEE. Deep crimson, shaded maroon, almost black. Buds pointed. A strong-growing, free-blooming variety. A wonderful rose.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA. An old favorite of many years' standing. Large, pointed buds open into very large, full, double blooms of creamy white faintly tinged with lemon at the center. The fragrant flowers are borne on long stems. A moderate grower, and continuous bloomer, producing quantities of flowers from June till frost. Extremely hardy.

KILLARNEY. Attractive either in bud or full bloom. Buds of silvery pink are long and pointed. Massive flowers of brilliant, sparkling shell-pink are produced on big heavy shoots. Bush strong and upright, with beautiful, deep bronzy green foliage, blooming freely all summer. Very fragrant. One of the finest for cutting.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT. An offspring of the Pink Killarney. Large, brilliant red flowers have a strong tea-fragrance. An excellent cut flower. A free bloomer from June till frost. Habit of growth the same as Killarney.

KILLARNEY QUEEN. Large, long, pointed buds. Sprightly pink, and brightest in hot weather. A continuous bloomer. Considered best of all the Killarney sports because of its somewhat fuller flowers.

LADY ALICE STANLEY. Large buds open to large, full, fragrant blooms with petals deep coral-rose outside and pale flesh inside, flushed slightly deeper pink. Borne on medium-long stems. A vigorous, upright bush with few thorns and abundant, disease-resistant foliage. A free, continuous bloomer. One of the finest garden roses for cut-flower uses.

LADY HILLINGDON. Deep apricot-yellow. Long, pointed buds. Very free flowering. Like most yellow flowered varieties, is of rather weak growth, but also one of the most fragrant.

LA FRANCE. One of the sweetest and most useful of all roses. Large, full, finely formed flowers are a bright silvery-pink with pale lilac shadings. Delightfully fragrant. A continuous bloomer. For producing best blooms, the plant must be severely pruned regularly on account of its habit of developing dead branches.

LAURENT CARLE. Large, very fragrant, brilliant, velvety carmine blooms, borne on long stems. A moderate grower of upright, open habit. Soft dark green foliage. A free, intermittent bloomer. Thrives in hot, dry, summer weather. Probably the largest of all red Hybrid Teas.

LOS ANGELES. Maintains its place in "the best dozen" chosen by America's experts because of the beauty of its well-formed flowers, alike attractive in bud and bloom, and showing shades of salmon-pink, apricot and orange almost impossible to describe. The plant is an upright, sturdy grower, bearing large, perfectly shaped, exceedingly fragrant flowers in great abundance. Subject to "black spot."

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. Carmine-rose, shaded deep salmon. Long, pointed buds, and large, double, exquisitely formed flowers. Very vigorous. A profuse, continuous bloomer until frost. A good hardy all-round garden rose.

MME. BUTTERFLY. This sport of the favorite Ophelia has delicately modeled flowers of tender pink suffused with apricot and gold, and is one of the sweetest and most pleasing roses. A vigorous plant, and a profuse bloomer till frost, surpassing the parent. Foliage, stem and flower are all Ophelia—improved and glorified.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Clear, bright, satiny-pink deepening at the center. Flowers very large and showy, with broad petals bordered with soft carmine pink. Have a distinctive fragrance and borne on long stems. A vigorous, upright bush, with disease-resistant foliage, that grows well anywhere, blooming constantly from spring until fall.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Especially beautiful in bud or when half open. Color in bud form coral-red with yellow at base, while medium semi-double flowers are of superb coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet passing to shrimp-red. A strong, vigorous grower of branching habit with bright, glossy foliage that is practically mildew-proof, but subject to "black spot." Blooms freely through summer.

MAMAN COCHET. A fine old Rose of carmine-pink with a creamy center. Buds are very large, handsome and of pointed form. The flowers are full and fine. Plant of strong growth and very hardy. Blooms all the time. Perhaps the finest pink rose for out-of-door blooming.

MILADY. Rich, velvety crimson, with darker shading toward center of flower. Immense double blooms are borne on long, stiff stems well above the foliage, and are moderately fragrant. A strong grower and continuous, though moderate bloomer.

MISS WILLMOTT. Fine, beautiful large flowers of pale sulphur-white, lightly tinted with pink.



Los Angeles

MRS. AARON WARD. Coppery orange in the open bud. Golden-orange when partly developed and pinkish fawn when fully open. Color effect of whole flower is Indian yellow. Blossoms are small and dainty, and moderately fragrant. Foliage bronze green, maroon on under side. A vigorous grower, producing more blooms than any other yellow in its class. One of the most beautiful roses in existence.

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER. The color is difficult to describe, being a shade of brilliant, clear, bright peach-pink. Very large flowers are well formed and full, with petals of good substance. Fine for garden as well as forcing. Wonderful grower and bloomer.

MY MARYLAND. A glowing, intense pink which lightens up beautifully as the flower expands. Delightfully fragrant. One of the best for garden use. Extremely free-flowering.

OPHELIA. One of the most fragrant Hybrid Teas and one of the most beautiful for cut-flower use, lasting well. Color, a salmon-flesh, flushed with coppery rose and saffron. Habit excellent, growth strong, producing flowers on long, stiff stems, in great profusion all summer. Leathery. Disease-resistant foliage. Hardy in most localities.

RADIANCE. A brilliant rosy-earmine, displaying beautiful, rich opal-pink tints. Large, full blooms with cupped petals, on long stems. Delightfully fragrant. Plant vigorous and of upright habit with abundant, leathery disease-resistant foliage. A profuse bloomer from June until frost, excelling all other varieties in autumnal bloom.

RED RADIANCE. A sport of Radiance and identical in habit and growth, with all the good qualities of that variety. Big, bouncing blooms of cerise-red endear this Rose to all lovers of the Queen of Flowers.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. A new, clear yellow rose which has made a sensation because of its practically unfading color and excellent growth. Long pointed buds, opening to full, fragrant flowers, are borne on long, stiff stems. Brilliant green, strong, healthy disease-resistant foliage.

SUNBURST. An entrancing rose of brilliant orange-yellow in center paling to buff. Attractive, long pointed buds open full and double. Flowers generally borne singly on long, stout stems. Reddish green, bronze foliage. A vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

WHITE KILLARNEY. A sport form of Killarney. One of the most exquisite white roses grown. The flower most refined and beautiful in form and texture. Pure white, fragrant blooms are borne on long stems. Plant vigorous but must be protected from mildew. A free bloomer.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. Identical with Maman Cochet except in color, which is white with lemon or pink tints.

WINNIE DAVIS. Brilliant apricot, shading to flesh-tint at base of petals, making a handsome semi-double, graceful rose. Buds long and of fine form. Clear, bright green foliage.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

THE varieties listed below are unquestionably the best that can be selected in the Hybrid-Perpetual class, which before the development of the Hybrid-Teas, was the most popular type for garden planting, and even now they dare not be overlooked, but should be used extensively in conjunction with the other sorts, and especially so in localities where the hardiness of the Hybrid-Tea varieties has not been established. The collection here offered embraces as complete a range of colors as it is possible to bring together in such a number of plants, with freedom of flowering, perfect form, fragrance, hardiness and general excellence.

In pruning Hybrid-Perpetuals cut away all weak growths, and if quality of bloom is desired, cut back the strong canes to within 8 or 9 inches of the ground, but if quantity of bloom for garden effect is desired, leave these canes from 2 to 3 feet high, according to their strength.

ALFRED COLOMB. A large, full, strawberry-red rose with crimson-earmine reflexes, freely produced on good bush with large, handsome foliage. Extremely fragrant. Good for general cultivation.

ANNA DE DIESBACH. Though introduced in 1858, this great rose continues its justified popularity. Its extra-large, full, very sweet flowers are a lovely shade of earmine-pink. The plant is vigorous and hardy, and blooms profusely.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN. Distinctive because of the dark, velvety crimson, passing to maroon, of its large, full, finely formed flowers. Very fragrant.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. Large, full flowers are of vivid scarlet-ermine. Outer petals are beautifully reflexed, presenting a very unusual appearance. Delightfully fragrant. Very vigorous grower and a profuse June bloomer, sometimes blooming again in the fall.

CLIO. The large, double, globular flowers are flesh-colored, deepening in the center to rosy pink. A rosette of foliage about the flower enhances its beauty. Blooms are borne in clusters. The plant is a strong grower, hardy and prolific.

COQUETTE DES ALPS. Large, full, finely formed flowers of pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush. A profuse bloomer.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. Rich, velvety crimson shaded with dark maroon. Beautifully shaped buds borne on long, graceful stems. Large, very double flowers. Fragrant, vigorous and free blooming. One of the best dark red Hybrids.

EUGENE FURST. Beautiful, large, full, well-shaped flowers of velvety crimson, shading to a deep crimson. Fragrant.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Extremely large, perfectly formed flowers, snow white. The bush is vigorous and healthy with bright, abundant foliage. Hardy and prolific. A monthly or ever-blooming variety. Ideal for cemetery planting in North and South. Delightfully fragrant.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. The favorite old "Jack" rose. One of the most popular of the red roses. The large, perfectly formed, fragrant blooms of brilliant crimson are very effective. The buds are especially beautiful. One of the hardiest.

GEORG ARENDS (Pink Frau Karl Druschki). Large, full, well formed flowers are of delicate rose color. Delightfully scented. Vigorous, blossoming freely.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE. Beautifully shaped and poised buds, opening to very large, extremely double blooms of pale salmon-yellow. Very fragrant. Resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance. Useful as a pillar or hedge rose except in extreme North.

HARRISON YELLOW. Small, semi-double, bright golden yellow flowers in profusion, the plant is a mass of color. Blossoms in spring only. One of the few absolutely hardy yellow roses. Fine for planting in groups.

HUGH DICKSON. Large, full, brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet, flowers are of exceptionally good form, and because of the number and arrangement of the petals appear to have a tangled appearance. A vigorous grower and free bloomer.

J. B. CLARK. Flowers of immense size and depth of petal. Dark scarlet-crimson with deep veins and mysterious shadows. Moderately fragrant. A vigorous-growing tall bush or dwarf pillar rose, bearing abundantly in June and July, and sometimes in the fall.

JOHN HOPPER. Large, full blossoms of bright rose with earmine center. A very free blooming and standard rose.



Frau Karl Druschki

MAGNA CHARTA. Extra large, full, cupped flowers are a bright rosy-pink suffused with earmine. Very fragrant borne on long, straight stems. Foliage and wood light green with numerous dark spines. Of strong, upright growth, making a large, shrub-like, healthy bush, it is one of the hardiest and best for general planting.

MARGARET DICKSON. Of beautiful form, white with pale flesh center. Of waxy texture and delightfully fragrant. Petals are very large and shell-shaped. Large, handsome dark green foliage. Perfectly hardy and a vigorous grower, blossoming freely in summer and autumn.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Extra large, semi-globular, full, well formed flowers, dark, cherry-red. Very fragrant and borne on good stiff stems, making them desirable for cut flowers. A vigorous grower with healthy foliage which blooms profusely after the other hybrid perpetuals are out of flower.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Large, full, double flowers, globular in form and of a soft, clear pink, borne on long straight stems. Buds are long and pointed and of beautiful shape. Exceedingly fragrant. Bloom profusely from June till autumn.

PAUL NEYRON. Said to be the largest rose in cultivation. Double, handsomely formed flowers are of bright, clear pink shading to rose. Foliage large, smooth and glossy. Erect in habit, the plant is a strong vigorous grower, blooming intermittently all summer. Hardy, very fragrant.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Deep yellow, double flowers, rather small, borne in great profusion, in June. An absolutely hardy rose, but blooms only once in a season. Desirable for hedges or massing in shrubbery. Considered one of the best of the yellow roses.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. An unusual rose, being almost black, a very dark, velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. Fragrant, large, full flowers that are double enough to make it one of the most attractive of the red roses. Sometimes referred to as "Black Rose" or "Black Beauty."

SOLIEL D'OR. Large, full, double rose of golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy pink. A magnificent rose, being fragrant and the only yellow rose that is reliably hardy and a perpetual bloomer.

TOM WOOD. Very large, bright cherry red flowers with shell-shaped petals.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Rich crimson-scarlet. Buds finely formed. Very large, full flowers, pleasingly fragrant. Hardy and vigorous, resisting mildew, and blooming almost constantly from early summer until autumn. Very desirable for open air culture.

Baby Ramblers

BABY RAMBLERS resemble the Climbing or Rambler Roses in flower, hence the name. The plants are quite dwarf and are excellent for edging large rose beds, or in beds by themselves. Cutting off the old blossoms as they fade induces flowers from June until frost.

JEANNE D'ARC, White Baby Rambler. By far the most satisfying type of white baby rambler yet produced. A true Dwarf Polyantha.

JESSIE, Red Baby Rambler. Really a dwarf Polyantha. Color a glowing crimson that does not fade. Strong, erect grower, producing flowers in great profusion. Excellent for massing, bedding or bordering.

JOSEPH GUY, Baby Rambler Lafayette. One of the new Baby Ramblers. Vigorous grower with beautiful deep pink bloom. A handsome rose which should be in every garden.

MAMAN LEVAVASSEUR, Pink Baby Rambler. A dwarf with shell pink blossoms like Dorothy Perkins. Showiest and prettiest of pink baby roses. Charming and dainty.

Climbers and Ramblers

AGLAI. Similar to Dorothy Perkins, excepting color, which is a beautiful sulphur-yellow. Very fragrant. A true Rambler of the Multiflora class.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Large, pink, single flowers with clear white eye and yellow stamens borne in immense clusters, followed by brilliant red berries. Glossy, green foliage which is retained till November. Free from mildew and insect pests. Very vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

BALTIMORE BELLE. A rapid growing, dark leaved prairie rose. Pale blush flowers, turning to white late in the season, are borne in large clusters. Succeeds anywhere.

BESS LOVETT. Shapely double flowers are a clear, light crimson, just a little lighter in color than Climbing American Beauty. Blossoms are very fragrant and lavishly produced.

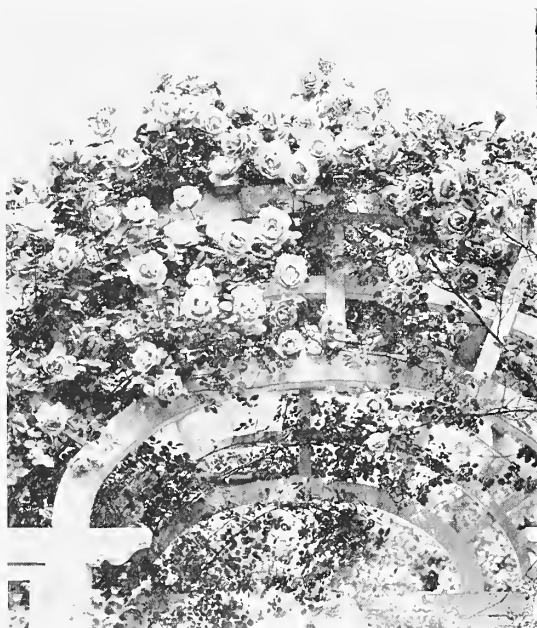
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Flowers of deep, rose earmine, shaded toward center with rich crimson. A magnificent climber, bearing individual flowers fully as large and fragrant, though a brighter color, than those of the parent, American Beauty. Very vigorous and will succeed almost anywhere.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The best known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 feet in a season. Perfectly shaped, semi-double flowers of a glowing crimson borne in clusters of 15 or more. Perfectly hardy.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Flesh-pink flowers, shading to rosy pink in the center. Very fragrant. Large, double flowers borne in sprays on long, strong stems. Mildew proof. Splendid for cutting. A superb variety for arches, pergolas, summer-houses, etc.

DOROTHY PERKINS. One of the Rambler types. Has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, but the individual flower is larger than the Crimson. Double flowers, with crinkled edges, of a beautiful shell pink are borne in large clusters. Foliage persists until cold weather. A vigorous grower and marvellously profuse bloomer. One of the best and hardiest of the ramblers.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. A hardy, rapid-growing rose of twining habit, having few thorns. Flowers are a soft, rich red, shading to cherry-pink.



Climbing American Beauty

EXCELSA. Small, double flowers of crimson-maroon with tips of petals scarlet, borne in immense clusters. A remarkable grower, free from insects, and producing a great quantity of blooms. Hardy everywhere.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. A rampant climber, producing its crimson flowers in clusters like the ordinary Crimson Rambler. Blooms continuously from early spring until frost. Very vigorous and hardy everywhere.

GARDENIA. A beautiful rich buff when in bud, the open flowers being a yellow white. Fragrant. A moderate grower producing a wealth of bloom in June. The nearest dependable of the yellow Climbing Roses.

GREVILLE. One of the best of the old-fashioned sorts. Dainty flowers borne in large clusters, in color varying from dark to light red or pink.

IIAWATHA. Large, single flowers of deep intense crimson, with petals shading to clear white at base. Has conspicuous yellow stamens. It is a strong growing plant, which blooms profusely in June and produces a second crop of lovely flowers in September.

LADY GAY. Another new type fully equal to the Crimson Rambler. Buds open a deep pink, shading to almost pure white when the flowers mature. Borne in large clusters and very double. Very vigorous and perfectly hardy.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. A semi-double, medium-sized rose of extremely brilliant, vivid scarlet which does not burn or bleach until petals fall. Freely produced in clusters. A new sort of perfect hardiness.

SILVER MOON. Immense single flowers of silvery white with heavy yellow stamens. Delicately fragrant flowers are borne on very long stems. Foliage bronze green. A strong grower.

THALIA. Pure white, very double flowers that remain on vine a long time.

TAUSENDSCHON. A single cluster of flowers is a bouquet of color in itself. The colors run from delicate balsam to tender rose through shades of bright rose and earmine, with white and yellow, and various other tints showing. A strong grower and few thorns. Impervious to mildew. Hardy everywhere.



Dorothy Perkins

WHITE DOROTHY. Similar to Dorothy Perkins, but with brilliant, glistening-white, double flowers. It is a rampant grower and in a short time will cover a large trellis with long, sturdy canes. Free from mildew or attacks of insects.

WICHURIANA. Beautiful small, single wax-white flowers produced profusely. Used for trailing over banks and terraces as it lies close to the ground, but makes a delicate, graceful climber when properly supported.

NEW CENTURY. Large, pale pink flowers with deeper shaded center.

NOVA ZEMBLA. A white hybrid rugosa sport from Conrad F. Meyer which it resembles. Large, finely formed flowers white with a flush of pink.

WHITE RUGOSA. Has typical rough wood and thick abundant dark leaves. Fragrant, single white flowers are followed by large seed pods of brilliant color, giving a showy effect in late summer and autumn.

Polyantha Roses

CLOTILDE SOUPERT. Full, double flowers are borne in large clusters all over the bush. Cream-white with amber center and tinged with clear, bright pink. Very fragrant and beautiful.

Tree Roses

These are grafted on stems four to five feet high, forming a head that is almost tree-shaped. They may be planted in tubs, and make very ornamental additions to lawns, verandas, etc. Can be supplied in leading Hybrid Perpetuals, Crimson Rambler, Baby Ramblers, etc.

Moss Roses

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A very fragrant and beautiful variety.

Rugosa Roses

RED RUGOSA. Beautiful, rich, green, wrinkled foliage, with brilliant crimson, single flowers in May and intermittently all summer, changing to small tomato-like seed vessels.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT. A double, white form of White Rugosa. Large and showy with fragrant blooms.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. A new type of rose, being a cross between Rugosa and the Crimson Baby Rambler. Bright red flowers of small size, fringed and double, produced freely and continuously through spring, summer and fall. It will, if allowed, in three years, reach a height of 5 feet or more. Foliage almost equal to the original Rugosa. Though it can easily be kept lower, it makes a splendid shrub or specimen bush, or a fine type of everblooming hedge.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. A hybrid Rugosa. Large, quite double, silvery-pink flowers are showy in the extreme. They are borne on long, strong stems and are highly fragrant, making them a fine rose for cutting, resembling La France. A strong, vigorous grower.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT. Long pointed buds, and large semi-double, pure white, fragrant flowers.

Miscellaneous Roses

HUGONIS ROSE. Beautiful, small, hollyhock-like, golden yellow flowers, almost concealing acacia-like foliage that hangs on well into winter. First to bloom in early spring. Excellent for planting in groups in shrub border or as an individual specimen for striking effect.

SWEET BRIAR, Rosa Rubiginosa. A very hardy rose with shining leaves which have a refreshing fragrance. Small, single pink flowers. Showy fruit of orange-crimson. Fine for hedges. Height 4 to 6 feet.

PRAIRIE ROSE, Rosa setigera. Produces clusters of pink flowers 2 inches in diameter in June and July. Foliage a bluish green color. Will climb to 10 feet.

THE AMERICAN STATE BANK OF DETROIT

Member of Federal Reserve Bank

John J. Barlum,
President

Detroit, Mich., August 19, 1925

The Pontiac Nursery Company,
Detroit, Michigan

My Dear Sirs:

I have been doing business with your firm for about eight years, and have bought a great deal of rose bushes, shrubbery, bulbs and other nursery stock for my summer home at St. Clair, and all that is necessary to recommend the different plants we have purchased from you is to look at my grounds.

It is my pleasure to recommend your firm for fair dealing and for the very best of stock.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN J. BARLUM

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

*"And Queen Holly Hocks
with Butterflies . . ."*

—JEAN INGELOW

ANNUAL and biennial plants are usually reproduced through their seeds, but perennials have no defined life-cycle. Any plants that live over winter—year after year, indefinitely—are, strictly speaking, known as perennials. This term thus includes all young trees and shrubs, as well as those like the grasses, that come up quickly from a living root-stock every spring.

These latter, having no woody parts above-ground, are called **herbaceous** perennials, and those whose root-stocks readily live year after year through our northern winters are termed **hardy** herbaceous perennials. Most of these are made more secure by some winter mulch, such as a permanent snow would provide, and this protection insures an earlier, stronger up-starting in spring—a highly desirable feature. All spring flowers not produced by woody shrubs or trees are from such underground-living roots—usually either in bulb form, rhizoma, or tuber.

By this term, then, **HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS**, is meant such plants as may be allowed to remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down to the ground each autumn, but come forth again with renewed vigor the following spring.

Among them there is such a variety in color and time of blooming that a continuous, pleasing effect can be had from early spring to late fall by a judicious selection of varieties. They may be set out either in fall or spring. We have indicated, in general, the time of flowering, also the height of the plant, in order to facilitate selections for any purpose.

Hardy herbaceous perennials should be found in every garden. As cut flowers they are far superior to annuals, and once planted, require but very little attention. A succession can be chosen that will furnish a **constant supply of cut-flowers from frost to frost**. We are always glad to assist our customers in making selections for various purposes.

CULTIVATION is of the simplest: Beginning with any good garden soil, deeply dig and enrich it with old, rotted stable manure. The best time to plant hardy perennials is early in the fall or when they are just starting into growth in the spring. The soil should be comparatively dry when plants are set out. Avoid wet planting, except for water-loving plants.

Do not make the mistake of planting too thickly. The nearest approach to a rule which may be followed in planting is to set out plants which grow to a height of 2 feet or less, 12 inches apart, and all taller, one-half their height. For example: Aquilegias and Coreopsis which grow 2 feet high may be planted 12 inches apart, while Delphinium formosum and



Achillea

Japanese iris which grow 3 feet high, should be 18 inches apart.

During the summer the soil about the plants should be frequently stirred and weeds kept down. During hot, dry weather, or when it is not convenient to water, a mulch of any loose, light material is very beneficial in retaining the moisture and preventing the ground from baking. Grass clippings from the lawn are excellent material for this purpose. About the middle of November, when all soft growth has been killed and the plants are thoroughly ripened, the old hard-wooded stems should be removed and burned. Most hardy plants are benefited by a winter protection of leaves or litter, but their own, old stalks often carry diseases and insect enemies.

THE ROOTS of most hardy plants which flower during the spring or early summer months, such as Peonies, Funkias, Iris, etc., are better left undivided and undisturbed for several years, but should be given a liberal dressing of some fertilizer every spring. The late-flowering plants, like Phloxes, Helianthus, Rudbeckias, Asters, etc., are better for being replanted every two years or so. The Japanese Anemones are an exception; they should be allowed to remain undisturbed for several years.

Our list that follows has been prepared with special pains as to worthy varieties, large range of colors and different styles of growth. Every plant here offered are strong, **field-grown specimens**, and may be depended upon as reliably hardy, for any permanent plan or design.

*Anemone Japonica***ACHILLEA, Yarrow**

These are pretty Alpine plants of easy culture, for borders and edging.

BOULE DE NEIGE. The flowers of this variety are perfectly double and pure white. This hardy herbaceous plant is of easy culture. Of dwarf growth, they are an excellent edging for other tall growing perennials. One to two feet. Season, May to September.

PINK YARROW. Rose-colored flowers. A fine, hardy plant, which should be set in a sunny place.

PTARMICA, Sneezewort. Pure white, double flowers all summer. Prized for cutting.

ALTHEA

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the hollyhock family. For planting in rows or groups on the edge of the lawn, for interspersing among shrubbery, or as a background for a hardy border they are equally desirable. The double flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange and white. They require a rich, deep soil, well drained, and will repay in quality and elegance of bloom any extra care. Protection during the winter will be beneficial.

ROSEA, Hollyhock. Single and double varieties. Assorted colors.

ALYSSUM

DWARF GOLDENTUFT. Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. Excellent for the rockery or front of borders.

ANCHUSA

The *Anchusa italica* ("Dropmore" variety) is a plant well adapted for grouping. Large blue flowers on pyramidal stems. April to July.

MYOSOTIDIFLORA, Siberian Bugloss. A distinctive dwarf perennial from Russia. Bears clusters of charming blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots. An effective rock-plant for shady places.

OPAL BUGLOSS. Large, pale-blue flowers. Very beautiful. 3 to 4 feet. May to September.

ANEMONE

These stately plants are the showiest and most useful among the autumn blooming. For massing, in the shrubbery border, in woodlands, or among other hardy plants, they have few equals. Their flowers, borne on branching stems, 2 to 3 feet in height, are very beautiful and useful for cutting at a season when other flowers are scarce. They thrive best in a deep, moist, mellow loam in semi-shade, protected from the afternoon sun. Should be planted in spring, and protected winters.

JAPONICA, Japanese Anemone.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ANEMONE. Large, semi-double, silvery-pink flowers of great substance and perfect form. Stems stout and erect. A lovely variety prized for cutting. 3 feet. September until frost.

WHIRLWIND ANEMONE. The old Japanese Anemone. Useful for cutting. Pure white flowers. 3 feet. September until frost.

ANTHEMIS, Camomile.

TINCTORIA, Yellow Camomile. Handsome, finely cut foliage and large, golden yellow flowers produced all summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil. Splendid for cut-flowers and a very satisfactory border plant. Bushy growth.

AQUILEGIA, Columbine

Well-known Alpine and border plants of merit. They prefer a rich, sandy soil in a sunny place in the garden, yet sheltered from winds.

CANADENSIS, American Columbine. The dainty wild Columbine of our native woods. Light red and yellow. Very showy and free-flowering. Fine for the rockery and half-shaded places. Stems 1 to 2 feet high.

SKINNERI, Mexican Columbine. Orange-yellow, with long red spurs. One of the handsomest, but requires a light soil and a sunny position. 1 to 2 feet. May to August.

ASTER

These hardy plants are very handsome and useful, and should not be omitted from the wild-flower garden, as they flower when few hardy plants are in bloom. In colors they are blue, pink and white. Do not confuse with the annual or China Asters.

ALPINUS, Rock Aster. Large purple flowers.

*Aquilegia*



Canterbury Bell

NOVAE-ANGLIAE, New England Aster. Flowers violet-purple with yellow center. Very large and showy. Densely clothed with narrow lanceolate leaves. 3 to 4 feet high.

PTARMICOIDES, White Upland Aster. Small, pure white flowers. Erect dwarf habit. A continuous bloomer, making a desirable border plant. Fine for cutting. 18 inches. August and September.

AUBRIETIA

One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockeries, forming brilliant sheets of blue, crimson, or rose for many weeks. Massed on rockeries or in borders with white Arabis and yellow Alyssum, it forms a charming contrast. A gem for planting in crevices of rocks or walls, forming a cataract of color.

DELTOIDEA, Common Aubrietia.

AVENS, Geum

An attractive, low-growing plant of easy culture. Thrives best in soil that is not too rich.

BULGARIAN, Geum Bulgaricum. Dark red flowers in open heads. Blooms all summer. 1 to 2 feet.

DOUBLE CRIMSON. A splendid new variety, with large, double flowers of fiery red, blooming nearly all summer. Peculiarly attractive. 18 inches.

BAPTISIA, Wild-indigo

AUSTRALIS, Blue Wild-indigo. A remarkably showy plant with compound, bluish-green leaves, consisting of three oval leaflets. Stems usually 3 to 4 feet tall bearing at the summit long racemes of pea-shaped, indigo-blue flowers. Grows naturally from Pennsylvania to Kansas, southward to Alabama and Texas.

BACCONIA, Plumepoppy

CORDATA, Pink Plumepoppy. Native of China and Japan. Leaves large, glaucous green, with the borders deeply lobed. Pinkish flowers are borne in great plummy masses in terminal apices. A stately plant with numerous spreading stems 5 to 8 feet high. Splendid for producing bold, striking effects.

BOLTONIA

ASTEROIDES, White Boltonia. Large, single, aster-like flowers, blooming during the summer and autumn months completely covering the plants, and producing a very showy effect. 5 to 6 feet.

BUDDLEIA, Butterflybush

JUNO BUTTERFLYBUSH. Bears long spikes of light blue flowers in July. Butterflies are attracted by the honey-like fragrance, which adds to its charm.

CAMPANULA, Bellflower

A plant with showy flowers, mostly in blue. Easy to grow, and remains in bloom a long time.

CARPATICA, Carpathian Bellflower. Compact tufts of porcelain blue flowers held erect on wiry stems. Unsurpassed as an edging for hardy garden or rockery. June to August. 9 inches.

CUP-AND-SAUCER BELLFLOWER. Very handsome, large, numerous bells in panicles. White, rose and blue. June to July, 2 to 3 feet.

MIRABILIS, Wonder Bellflower

PYRAMIDALIS, Chimney Bellflower. Flower spikes are crowded with numerous, large blue, silver-shaped flowers, forming a pyramid. Height, 4 to 5 feet. July.

PERSICIFOLIA, Peachleaf Bellflower. Produces an abundance of large, deep blue, salver-shaped flowers. Stems 2 feet tall. June to July.

CENTAUREA

MACROCEPHALA, Globe Centaurea. Large, thistle-like, golden-yellow flowers. Useful for cutting and showy borders. 3½ feet. July and August.

CERASTIUM

TOMENTOSUM, Snow-in-Summer. A low-growing plant having silvery-white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rockeries or borders.

CHELONE, Turtlehead

A stately and handsome perennial, free-flowering and of easy culture. Grows about two feet high and bears numerous spikes of flower heads during the summer and fall. Prefer semi-shade and are most at home in swampy ground. When planted in the ordinary border they should be mulched.

LYONI, Pink Turtlehead. Bears spikes of showy red or purplish-red flower. July to September.



Centaurea

*Chrysanthemum***CHRYSA nth EMUM**

A most popular class of hardy plants. They are prolific bloomers, giving a succession of flowers long after other flowers are cut off by frost.

The following named varieties consist of all the different types and colors selected as the best, among many grown by us. We advise a little winter protection for all hardy Chrysanthemums.

EXCELSIOR. Bright orange yellow.

GOLDEN CLIMAX. Bears numerous yellow flowers.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Yellow.

INDIAN. Indian-red.

INDICUM, Mother Chrysanthemum. The wild plant native of China and Japan. Always yellow, though greatly varied by cultivation, and its progeny has been hybridized and infinitely improved.

MAXIMUM, Pyrenes Chrysanthemum. A very free-flowering plant with large, showy, daisy-like flowers 3 to 4 inches across. Blooms profusely throughout the summer and autumn. Flowers white, with gold center. Petals in two or more rows. Some have long, narrow, twisted petals, while others are broad and flat. Much used for cutting. Hardy. 2 to 3 feet.

OLD HOMESTEAD. Pink.

SKIBO. Yellow.

ULIGINOSUM, Giant Daisy. Grows 2 to 4 feet high and is covered with large, white, daisy-like flowers from June to September.

VICTORY. White.

COREOPSIS

LANCEOLATA, Lance Coreopsis. A grand free-flowering species with large, very showy flowers. Grows naturally from Ontario to Florida. Stems 1 to 2 feet tall, usually clustered, leafy at the base, and bearing long-stemmed golden-yellow flowers about 2 inches in diameter. Desirable for cutting.

DICENTRA

An old favorite perennial with heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes. The base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated. Flowers in April or May. The Bleeding Heart is one of the choicest members of the old-fashioned gardens. They prefer the shaded nooks in the border.

FORMOSA, Western Bleedingheart. Pale rose flowers, with short, thick neck. Tips of outer petals shorter than inner. Very showy.

SPECTABILIS, Bleedingheart. Another old-time favorite. Its arching stems bear drooping, heart-shaped flowers of white and old rose. Valuable for planting in the shade. 1 to 2 feet. May to July.

DICTAMUS, Gasplant

ALBUS, Common Gasplant. Racemes of curious red flowers from May to July. 2 to 2½ feet.

DIGITALIS, Foxglove

The Foxgloves are stately old-fashioned biennials with tall spires of drooping bells that grow 4 to 5 feet in height. Effective at the back of the border or massed in semi-shady locations. June and July.

COMMON WHITE FOXGLOVE. White.

PURPUREA, Common Foxglove. Purple.

DELPHINIUM, Larkspur

The old-fashioned hardy Larkspurs are still among the most important and satisfactory hardy perennials, and should be planted extensively even in the small garden. Their long spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late in the fall, if the precaution is taken to remove the flower stems before they produce seed. They are of the easiest culture, being hardy and preferring sunny, well-drained places.

*Coreopsis*

BELLADONNA. Most beautiful blue Larkspur, of dwarf habit. Produces large, lovely sky-blue flowers, which are heightened in richness by a distinct silvery sheen. An excellent border plant. Remarkably free flowering, beginning in May and continuing a mass of bloom, if kept cut, until late in fall. About 1 foot high.

CHINENSE GRANDIFLORUM AZUREUM. Flowers a beautiful azure blue, varying to whitish. Often with brownish sepals. Blooms over a long season.

CHINENSE GRANDIFLORUM VIOLACEUM RUBRUM, Red Larkspur. A distinct novelty. Very showy and effective, 2 to 3 feet.

FORMOSUM, Hardy Larkspur. Probably the best known and most popular of the Larkspurs, producing long spikes of deep blue flowers, with white eye. 3 to 4 feet high. June to August.

GRANDIFLORUM CHINENSE. A pretty variety, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian blue flowers in open panicles.

HYBRIDUM, Mountain Larkspur. Flowers blue, white bearded. Varies from double to semi-double. June to September. 3 to 4 feet.

KING OF DELPHINIUMS. Bears immense spikes of deep indigo-blue flowers, with white eye. Remarkably strong, vigorous plants, with gigantic, semi-double blossoms. Sun or half-shade. 4 to 5 feet.

NUDICAULE, Orange Larkspur. Clear yellow flowers. May to August. 18 inches.

DIANTHUS, Hardy Carnation

A very interesting and useful species, blooming in early spring. Many of the varieties we offer are improved forms of these old-time favorite "pinks" and are fine for cut-flowers. Most of them grow 10 to 12 inches high, with exceptions noted.

*Dicentra**Digitalis*

DELTOIDES, Maiden Pink. A beautiful little plant with narrow leaves and bearing a profusion of small crimson flowers during June and July. Easily grown on rockery.

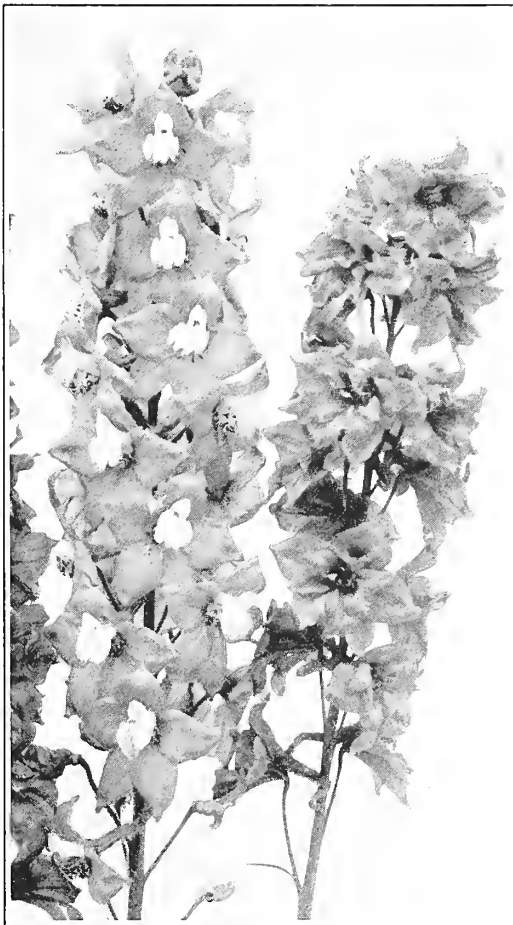
CARYOPHYLLUS, Glove Pink.

GRENADIN. Bright scarlet, on stems 18 inches long.

NEWPORT. Watermelon pink or salmon-rose. 18 inches.

PERPETUAL. Probably the most reliable of the hardy carnation pinks.

PLUMARIUS, Grass Pink. Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pink. An old favorite, bearing sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer. Perfect for the edge of the hardy border, and as cut flowers about the house, most desirable. 1 to 2 feet high.

*Delphinium*

DIANTHUS BARBATUS, Sweet William

That old-fashioned favorite, the Sweet William, has almost disappeared from our gardens, and its place has been taken by plants of far less beauty. The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.

PINK BEAUTY. An improved, fine, deep salmon-pink.

SCARLET QUEEN. The most vivid of them all.

WHITE RESERVE. An ever-blooming, pure white variety. Very fine.

DORONICUM, Leopardbane

SHOWY LEOPARDBANE. Large, orange-yellow flowers, 3 inches across. Blooms from earliest spring till late fall. Height, 5 feet.

ECHINACEA, Hedgehog-coneflower

PURPUREA. Peculiar reddish-purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 3 feet.



Sweet William

ERIGERON, Fleabane

SPECIOSUS, Oregon Fleabane. Large, handsome blue flowers, violet tinted with yellow centers. Desirable for cutting. Plant in masses in rock-garden or border. June and July. 2 feet.

ERINUS, Liver-balsam

ALPINUS, Alpine Liver-balsam. A tufted plant, 3 to 4 inches tall, suitable for steep banks and spreading rapidly. Flowers are somewhat varied when produced from seedlings—usually purple on 2½ inch racemes, star-shaped, one-half inch across. April to June.



Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA

ARISTATA, Perennial Gaillardia. These daisy-shaped flowers with orange-tipped petals shading to scarlet in the center are most attractive from June until frost. 2 feet. Scarlet Red and Cadmium Yellow.

GYSOPHILA

PANICULATA, Babysbreath. A beautiful, old-fashioned plant. It forms a symmetrical mass, 2 to 3 feet in height and breadth, of minute, pure white flowers. Very valuable in arranging cut-flower, giving a sense of softness and informality. Leaves narrow and rather rough. Very graceful. Stems wiry and stiff. June to July.

HELENIUM, Sneezeweed

RIVERTON GEM. Covered from August to October with brilliant flowers of old-gold suffused with bright terracotta, changing as they mature to a wallflower red. 2½ to 3 feet.

HELIANTHEMUM, Sunrose

ALPESTRE, Alpine Sunrose.

HELIANTHUS, Sunflower

An interesting family, useful in many places, to screen objectional features, or as a backing for more refined perennials. Some of them are tall and coarse-looking, and all require plenty of sun and room.

ATRO-RUBENS, Darkeye Sunflower. A most striking flower in mass effect. The center a dark-red or purple disk, surrounded with 10 to 16 rays, making a two-inch flower, borne profusely. 3 to 4 feet.

MAXIMILIANI, Maximilian Sunflower. Golden yellow flowers in graceful sprays. Fine for cutting. October. 6 feet.

HELIOPSIS

This hardy is in many ways similar to Helianthus, demanding the same cultural conditions, but is more subdued in growth, branching freely, with erect, loose stems, long enough for cutting without disturbing the plant.

LEMON HELIOPSIS. A new variety with very rich chrome-yellow flowers, turning to bright yellow as they mature. They are almost double, having from 4 to 5 rows of petals and are produced very profusely. The plant is a robust grower, about 3 feet high, and from mid-June to the end of August makes an effective display.

PITCHER HELIOPSIS. Flowers are a beautiful deep golden-yellow, about 2 inches in diameter. Very thick texture. A useful cut flower. A very desirable, rather dwarf variety.



Dictamnus

*Heuchera***HEMEROCALLIS, Daylily**

FLAVA, Lemon Daylily. Sweet-scented, clear, full yellow. 2½ feet. Blossoms in June.

LUTEOLA, Golden Daylily. A new hybrid, combining characteristics of Thunbergi with the size and vigor of Aurantiaca major. Long-tubed, half-reflexed, bright golden yellow flowers 6 inches in diameter. 3 to 4 feet.

MIDDENDORFFI, Amur Daylily.

HEPATICA

TRILOBA, Roundlobe Hepatica. A pretty native, spring-flowering plant, with blue flowers. Prefers shade, but does fairly well in an open situation in moist, rich loam.

HEUCHERA, Alumroot

BRIZOIDES, Pinkbells.

HIBISCUS, Rosemallow. An extremely interesting, hollyhock-like flower being increasingly used for hardy borders. Their roots require some winter protection, or, carried over in tubs, and started early therein, make highly interesting specimens.

MOSCHEUTOS, Common Rosemallow. Red or pink flowers 6 inches in diameter.

OCULIROSEUS, Crimson-eye Rosemallow. Immense flowers of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 2 to 4 feet.

HOSTA, Plantainlily

This branch of the funkia family are of the easiest culture. They form dense clumps of foliage, fit for low borders almost anywhere when a solid, continuous line is wanted. Make the soil rich and deep. The line will improve year by year. Will stand shade well.

PLANTAGINEA, White Plantainlily. Large, full clumps of handsome foliage, with large, fragrant, pure white flowers, distinguish this as the best of the funkias.

*Iberis*

WAVYLEAF PLANTAINLILY, Hosta gigantea. A popular horticultural variety, bearing long spikes of blue flowers. The tallest of the funkia family.

IBERIS, Hardy Candytuft

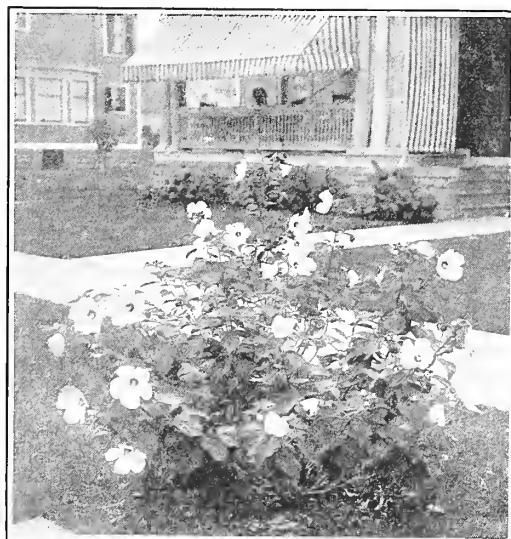
Do not confuse this subshrubby species with the common garden annual. Treated as a hardy perennial (that is, let alone, year after year) they are one of the best known plants for either borders or rockeries, walls or ledges. A plant of refinement, pleasing when close to the observer, useful as cut-flowers and for Winter forcing and potting.

AETHIONEMA CORIDIFOLIUM. A dwarf with cerise-pink flowers and glaucous blue foliage. Splendid rock plant. Perfectly hardy. June. 6 inches.

SEMPERVIRENS, Evergreen Candytuft. Handsome evergreen foliage, completely hidden in April and May with flat heads of white flowers. 9 to 12 inches.

IRIS, Fleur de Lis

No flower in the perennial border surpasses the Irises in delicacy of texture and color, or are more showy and pleasing in general appearance. They rival the orchids of the tropics in their surpassing beauty. They thrive in almost any soil and are of the easiest culture. Planted in the open border, beside brooks and ponds, or planted in the wild garden they do equally well.

*Mallow*



Japan Iris

ORIENTAL AND SIBERIAN IRISES. These are the most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow, grass-like foliage, with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue, with white markings. Very free-flowering and among the best for cutting. Rapid growers. 3 to 4 feet in height.

ALCAZAR. Standard petals, light bluish violet. Falls, deep purple and bronze-veined throat.

CANDELABRE. New. Standard, mauve and purple. Falls, violet, with white and black veins. Very striking.

FLORENTINA. Very large. Pure white. Fragrant. Produced early in the season. Fine for cutting. 2 feet.

JEANNE D'ARC. Large flowers with broad sepals of a fresh, clear lilac. Falls, pure milk-white, bordered with lilac. 3 feet.

KURO-KUMO, Dark Clouds. Double. A very deep blue with lighter markings.

SIBERICA ALBA. White flowers veined with pale lilac. 3 feet.

SIBERICA ATROPURPUREA. Purplish-blue flowers on stems 3 feet high. Excellent for cutting.

TAMERLAN. Standards, pale violet. Falls, deep purple. Magnificent tall variety, possessing a bold appearance.

KNIPHOFIA, Torchlily

BONFIRE TORCHLILY. One of the most striking groups of hardy plants in cultivation, with their pyramidal spikes of blazing red flowers. Of easy culture and hardy if given protection during the winter, but the most satisfactory method of wintering is to bury the roots in sand in a cool cellar. In summer and autumn when other flowers are waning, the Tritoma looms up and furnishes a wealth of bloom until killing frosts check it. Good for borders or massing on the lawn. Height 3 feet.

LATHYRUS, Pea

The perennial Sweet Peas are of comparatively easy culture succeeding well in any garden soil—only demanding plenty of moisture, depth of cool soil and open sunlight. The roots are long and fleshy and continue for years without attention.

LATIFOLIUS, Perennial Pea. Large, deep red flowers on long stems in constant succession. 6 feet. July to September.

PINK PERENNIAL PEA. Large racemes of pleasing deep rose flowers.

WHITE PERENNIAL PEA. Most beautiful of the everlasting peas with pure white flowers which are nearly double the size of ordinary *Lathyrus latifolius*. Excellent for cutting.

LIATRIS, Gayfeather

The earlier species of these showy flowers were known as "Blazing Star," which very well describes them. The flowers are produced on wand-like spikes, the petaloid coloring adding to the effect of the bright purple or rose-red flowers. They will grow and produce bravely in the poorest soil, but respond well to good care. Used for mass effects at best advantage.

PYCNOSTACHYA, Cattail Gayfeather. Pale purple flower heads in dense, cylindrical spikes. One of the choicest and boldest species. 3 to 5 feet. August to September.

SCARIOSA. Flowers deep purple, in elongated corymbs. Very ornamental. 2 feet. September.

LILIUM, Lily

This title embraces a very wide family of most excellent flowering plants, in cultivation for thousands of years. In placing any lily of these perennial types, care should be exercised to "back" them with later-producing (or earlier) flowers, so that they leave no holes in the beds, for the lily is not to be relied upon for foliage purposes. It flowers, then dies down promptly, until the next year.

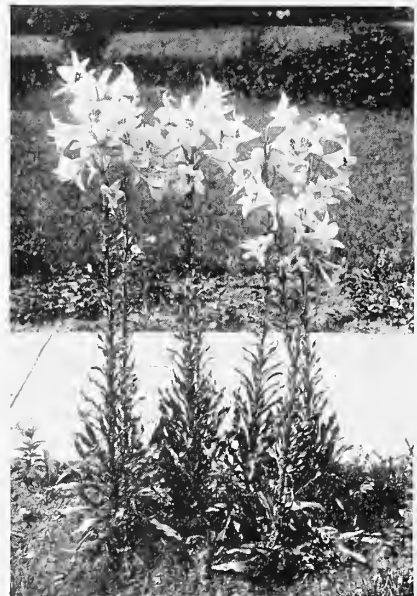
As a rule, they are best used to "naturalize" open spaces—even where there is a lawn-turf, if partly shaded, but care must be taken never to mow off the lily tops until yellow.

AURATUM, Goldband Lily. Flowers ivory-white, with a distinct central band of bright yellow and numerous deep purple spots, the lower part hairy. A favorite in American gardens where it appears to best advantage massed, or scattered through moderately tall-growing shrubs. 2 to 4 feet. June to August.

CANDIDUM, Madonna Lily. Fragrant, pure pearl-white flowers. Very rarely tinged with purple on the outside. One of the most ornamental species and an old favorite. 2 to 3 feet. June.

LONGIFLORUM, Easter Lily. Has large, pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers like the Bermuda Easter Lily of the greenhouse, but is perfectly hardy. 2½ feet high.

ROYAL (Regale). This new variety from Western China is admittedly one of the most beautiful Garden Lilies yet introduced. It grows 3 to 5 feet high, and blooms out of doors in July. It is perfectly hardy, and flourishes under very varied conditions, the large trumpet shaped, delicately scented flowers, which are produced freely, are ivory white, shaded pink, tinged with canary yellow at the base of the petals. Strong flowering bulbs.



Madonna Lily

SPECIOSUM, Speciosum Lily. A very desirable form with pure white flowers of large size. The center of the petals has a soft fringe which makes it extremely beautiful. An especially hardy and easily grown Japanese variety. Fragrant. 1 to 3 feet. June to August.

TIGRINUM, Tiger Lily. Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct, purplish-black spots, in many flowered racemes. Thrives from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 4 to 6 feet. July to August.

LIMONIUM, Sea-Lavender

LATIFOLIUM, Bigleaf Sea-Lavender. A most valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, 1½ feet high and 2 feet across, of purplish-blue, minute flowers. These, if cut and dried, keep in perfect condition for months. July and August.

LINUM, Flax

PERENNE, Perennial Flax. Produces rather small, azure blue flowers in great profusion. Flowers borne on slender, erect stems. Foliage delicate. Very attractive in clumps among other perennials or in the rockery. May and August. 1 foot to 18 inches.

LUPINUS, Lupine

The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea-shaped flowers on stems three feet high. They are perfectly hardy, but cannot endure drought, and must be planted in well-prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather.

BLUSH LUPINE. A splendid new variety, with flowers of a beautifully shaded rose.

LYTHRUM

ROSE LOOSESTRIPE. Very showy, splendid for banks of streams and ponds.



Lobelia



Miscanthus

LYCHNIS, Campion

CHALCEDONICA, Maltese Cross. Sometimes called London Pride. Dense clusters of brick-red or scarlet flowers. Foliage hairy and narrow. A valued old garden flower. Of the easiest culture and most pleasing habit. 2 to 3 feet high. June and July.

MISCANTHUS, Eulalia

A family of tall, perennial grasses of feather-like beauty, really allied to the sugar-cane, but persisting beautifully, year after year, with the least care. The taller sorts are often chosen for the centre of a mound, or they may be thrust into a low corner, giving a very aquatic-like effect.

GOLDEN ZEBRA GRASS. Rather broad green leaves and beautiful plumes in late summer and early fall. 5 to 6 feet.

MAIDEN GRASS. A tall, swaying grass with narrow green leaves which has brown tassels in late fall and winter. 5 to 6 feet.

STRIPED EULALIA. A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet high, terminated with a cluster of flower spikes. Sometimes called Japan Rush.

MONARDA, Beebalm

DIDYMA, Oswego Beebalm. One of the most brilliant of our wild flowers, growing along the banks of streams, and lighting up the dark corners of the woods. Flowers a vivid shade of crimson. Foliage aromatic. Should be planted against a dark background. Height 3 feet. August to September.

MYOSOTIS, Forget-me-not

ALPESTRIS, Alpine Forget-me-not. Splendid for naturalizing on edge of ponds and streams, and for beds, borders and rockeries.

NEPETA, Catnip

MUSSINI. This is a special flowering variety of a useful herb originating in the Caucasus. A great bee-plant. 6 inches high, spreads rapidly, bluish purple fine flowers.

OENOTHERA, Evening-Primrose, Sundrops

MISSOURIENSIS, Ozark Sundrops. Large golden yellow flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. June to August.

Peonies

THAT peonies are as fine and effective in their way as rhododendrons or roses is now very generally recognized. Hardy herbaceous peonies are easily cultivated, being used in the same way as rhododendrons and roses for a bold display of colors. We have a very choice list of standard varieties and are constantly adding new ones. We can furnish extra heavy plants, of large, free blooming varieties.

Plant in deep, rich, well-prepared soil, covering the buds but an inch or two. Do not expect too much of them the first year as they are slow in establishing themselves. Many of the finest double varieties will bloom single or only semi-double the first year, and will not always attain perfection until the third year. After planting, the roots should be left undisturbed for at least five years. A liberal mulching of fertilizer at time of planting is very beneficial. Should be planted very early in fall, or in spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground.



Peony

DIFFERENT TYPES OF PEONIES

Single. Those with a single row of wide guard petals, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

Semi-Double. Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens and partially transformed petaloids.

Crown. In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown, with the narrow, short petals forming a ring or collar around this. Often the crown and guard are of one color, and the collar of another, lighter shade.

Bomb. The next step, in which all the center petals are uniformly wide, approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center **without** collar or crown.

Semi-Rose. Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible, or nearly concealed.

Rose. The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.

PAEONIA

ALBIFLORA, Chinese Peony. Claimed to be the best of the whites. Sometimes carrying a slight blush, and rarely veined with lines of red. A profuse bloomer and in every way satisfactory as a plant.

BOULE DE NEIGE. Very large, globular, compact rose-type. Color milk-white, guard and center prominently flecked with crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Extra good variety. Early midseason.

CANARI. Globular, bomb type. Medium-sized flower, with white guard petals, tinted pale pink. Center amber-white changing to white. Carpels and stigmas pink. Fragrant. Late flowering.

CHARLMAGNE. Late. Very compact, large globular blooms of a beautiful lilac-white, with blush-tinge in center. Fragrant.

FELIX CROUSSE. Large, globular, typical bomb, or ball shape. Color a brilliant red. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous grower of medium height. Free bloomer. One of the best of the red varieties.

FESTIVA. Pure white, with a few marks of carmine in center. Globular and beautiful.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Very large and full. Rose type. Very tall, strong growth. Paper white with crimson markings in center. Early.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. Large, semi-rose type. Dark amaranth-red. Stamens mingled with petals. Medium height, midseason.

LA TULIPE. Large, flat, rose type. Lilac white with outer petals striped with crimson. Fragrant. Very tall, strong growth. Late midseason.

MME. CROUSSE. Large, globular, crown type. Pure white with faint crimson markings. Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason.

MME. JULES CALOT. Large. The center palest pink and cream white. Guards light cameo-pink.

MONS JULES ELIE. Very large, compact flowers of pale, lilac-rose. A strong grower of medium height. Very fragrant. One of the most beautiful of the "bomb-shaped."

NE PLUS ULTRA. Delicate shell pink. Does not bleach. Solid, clear color. Fragrant. A prolific bloomer. Desirable for market.

OFFICINALIS, Common Peony. The old-fashioned garden Peony, and the first of the family to bloom, being two weeks earlier than the horticultural varieties. All are strong growers, with large, full, double, fragrant flowers.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Large, loose heads, with a beautiful coloring of palest pink and yellow, fading to cream white.

SUFFRUTICOSA, Tree Peony. The Tree Peony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or conservatory. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing blossoms from 6 to 8 inches across, which increase every year in beauty and size. They do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts but make fine bushes 3 to 4 feet in height, covered in the spring with elegant flowers.



Oriental Poppy

PAPAVER, Poppy

These now rank among the most popular perennials in cultivation. They have an astonishing range of color and style of bloom, and being long-lived and perfectly hardy, need the least attention. Some of the original plants are native to Iceland and others to the Alps, and were first pictured and described in 1613.

ALPINUM, Alpine Poppy. One of the most dwarf. White flowers, very fragrant with finely-cut leaves.

BRACTEATUM, Great Scarlet Poppy. Large, blood-red flowers, often 8 inches across. Black blotches on base of petals. 18 inches.

NUDICAULE, Iceland Poppy. The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green, fern-like foliage, from which spring, throughout the entire season, a profusion of slender leafless stems 1 foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers.



Phlox

ORIENTALE, Oriental Poppy. For dazzling, barbaric splendor, the Oriental Poppies are unrivaled. Standing out in bold relief against a background of green, they command instant attention, and a mass of them in bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. The prevailing color is a brilliant orange-scarlet, or ox-blood red, with large black blotches at the base of petals, and a great mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the large, cup-shaped flowers, which are sometimes 8 to 9 inches in diameter. If the flowers are cut in the early morning, or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. This trait makes them valuable in decorative work where a strong color effect is desired. About 2 feet.

PENTSTEMON

TORREY PENTSTEMON. Flowers deep scarlet-red in spikes. Throat of corolla slightly bearded. Height 3 to 4 feet.

PHLOX

A succession of flowers of greatest beauty from early July until frost, in softest tones of pink, rose, salmon, mauve and silvery white in great panicle blooms, will brighten the hardy border of mixed Phlox. Easy of culture, and perfectly hardy, the plants can be used at the edge of shrub border or in the garden, spaced about eighteen inches apart.

ATHIS. Light salmon-rose. Tallest of all hardy phlox.

BRIDESMAID. White with large crimson-carmine eye.

COQUELICOT. Rich orange-scarlet, with bright crimson eye. One of the best and most showy.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL. Very bright salmon-pink, with beautiful lighter shadings and dark red eye.

LASSBURG. Very large, pure white flowers. One of the most beautiful white varieties that we offer.

MME. BENZANSON. The finest crimson, and a very profuse bloomer.

MME. PROSPER LANGIER. Darkest red. Very fine.

MISS LINGARD. Produces immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June, and blooms again in September and October. Splendid foliage and habit; free from attacks of red spider. Best results will be had if old flowers are kept cut.

MRS. JENKINS. A fine, pure-white variety.

RHEINLANDER. A beautiful salmon-pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size.

RIVERTON JEWELL. Tender, peach-blossom pink, with bright rose eye. Flower and truss very large, on erect, compact stems.

ROSE MOSS. Creeping plants with handsome, moss-like, evergreen foliage. Completely covered with flowers in early spring. One of the grandest and showiest of the springs blossoming species. Thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely. Fine for covering banks. 6 inches.

ROSENBERG. Bright reddish violet with a carmine center.

SIEBOLD. This has erect panicles of bright, orange-red flowers. A wonderfully showy plant for mass-effect.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER. A very good, light-red, slightly tinged with rose.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Bright rosy-carmine with claret-red eye.

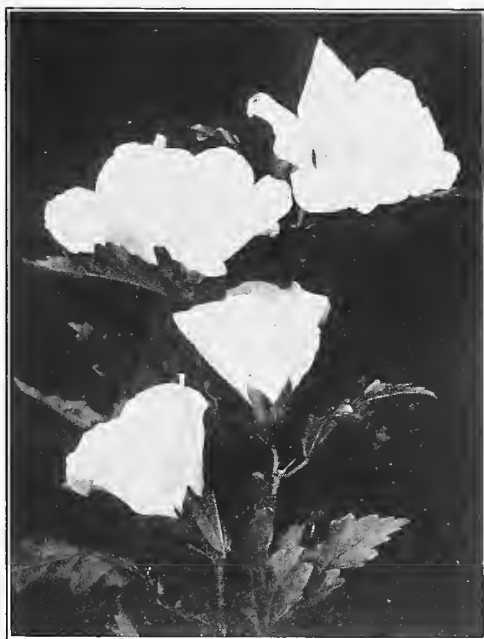
WIDAR. Violet flowers with large white center.

WHITE MOSS. Pure white. Flowers in abundance.

PHYSOSTEGIA, False-dragonhead

VIRGINIANA, Virginia False-dragonhead. Forms large clumps, bearing in profusion long spikes of delicate tubular-shaped flowers of a pretty, soft pink. 3 to 4 feet. July to September.

PLATYCODON, Balloonflower. A very handsome hardy perennial with beautiful, large bell-shaped flowers somewhat like the Campanulas. Is also known by the name of Japanese Bellflower. When in the bud state, they are inflated like balloons. Very effective for borders or the rock garden.



Platycodon

GRANDIFLORUM, Balloonflower. Covered with very large, deep blue cupped star-shaped flowers, 3 inches in diameter. 3 feet. July to September.

WHITE BALLOONFLOWER. Bears spikes of beautiful, large, pearly-white flowers. 18 inches.

PLUMBAGO

CERATOSTIGMA PLUMBAGINOIDES. A low, spreading plant, with a profusion of Dull Violet Blue flowers toward the latter part of the summer. Thrives in shady places. Good for rock gardens.

POLYGONUM, Fleeceflower

COMPACTUM. A fine plant for landscape work, planted where it can develop large masses. In August and September the entire plant is covered with a foam-like mass of white flowers. Foliage reddish-green. About 15 inches.

MULTIFLORUM, Tuber Fleecevine. Known as Mountain Fleece. Rather small rose or white flowers in spreading panicles. Leaves shining. Prefers half-shady situation. 2 to 3 feet. September to October.

PRIMULA, Primrose

Splendid plants for naturalizing about, or in among shrubs. Equally excellent on the rockery or as border. Usually well under 12 inches in height.

JAPONICA, Japanese Primrose. Whorls of large, purple-crimson flowers in June.

*Stokesia***RUDBECKIA, Coneflower**

A stately border plant or backing for low shrubs. Masses of golden-yellow double flowers through late summer and fall.

HIRTA, Black-eyed-Susan. Large, orange-colored flowers with black centers. 2 feet.

LACINIATA, Cutleaf Coneflower. A glorious plant, and one that should find a place in every garden. One of the finest of all perennials. A strong, vigorous grower, producing beautiful, double, golden-yellow flowers, resembling a Dahlia. They are of the easiest culture, and perfectly hardy. 5 to 6 feet, July to September.

SALVIA, Sage

A Rocky Mountain family of plants with the brightest-blue, unique-shaped flowers in August and September. Three to four feet, and highly useful for naturalizing rough corners or for deep borders.

AZUREA GRANDIFLORA, Great Azure Sage. Bears a profusion of long spikes of blue flowers during August and September. 3 to 4 feet.

PRATENSIS, Meadow Sage. Very pretty foliage. Dark blue flowers in showy spikes, lasting a long time.

SAXIFRAGA, Saxifrage

An admirable plant for the front of the border or shrubbery. Pretty flowers early in Spring, followed by masses of deep-green foliage and thriving in almost any soil or place.

AIZOON, Aizoon Saxifrage. A notably Alpine plant, with white to cream-colored bloom, borne on pubescent scapes. 6 to 6 inches.

CORDIFOLIA, Heartleaf Saxifrage. Large, leathery foliage, which is deep green during the summer, turning to bronze-red in winter. Adapted to the rockery. Also a fine larger plant. 1 foot.

SCABIOSA

A handsome border plant, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location, and should be grown in every garden where cut flowers are wanted. They last a long time when picked and placed in water.

CAUCASICA (Blue Bonnet). A soft and charming shade of lavender. Commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 inches high until September.

SEDUM, Stonecrop

America's greatest rock-plant. The dwarf sorts are suitable for any sort of coverage—rockery, graves or mounds in any situation. The tall forms are equally useful for border and other uses, producing interesting flowers in the late-summer and fall.

PURPLE SHOWY STONECROP. A rich colored form of Spectabile, being a bright smaranth-red.

SIEBOLDI, Siebold Stonecrop. Round, succulent, glaucous foliage. Bright pink flowers in August and September. A dwarf form, and most generally used.

SPECTABILE, Showy Stonecrop. One of the prettiest erect-growing species, attaining a height of 18 inches, with broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome, showy, rose-colored flowers. Indispensable as a late fall-blooming plant.

SEMPERVIVUM, Houseleek

ARACHNOIDEUM, Spiderweb Houseleek. A dwarf perennial with thick fleshy leaves arranged in rosettes. Small flowers on long stems. Valuable for rock and wall gardens. May.

SILENE, Catchfly

ALPESTRIS, Alpine Catchfly. A charming border or rock plant, growing from 4 to 6 inches high, with masses of bright pink flowers from July to October.

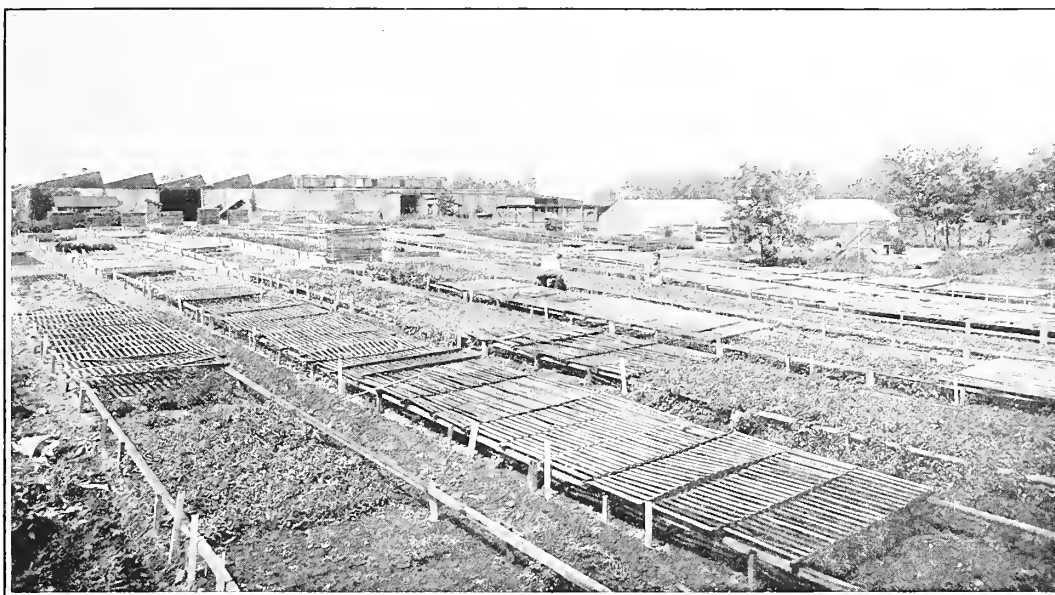
STOKESIA

A charming and beautiful family of native, hardy plants. Free-growing, constantly flowering, from July into October. Centaurea-like flowers three to four inches across on two-foot stalks give a most showy effect. Of the easiest possible culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position, whether in masses, borders, beds or as a single, specimen plant.

LAEVIS. A handsome native plant. Fine sky-blue flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. 2 feet. July to October.

WHITE STOKESIA. A white form of the above.

*Tritonia*



Showing a portion of our Propagation Department and seed beds—storage cellars in background

THALICTRUM, Meadowrue

AQUILEGIFOLIUM, Columbine Meadowrue. Graceful foliage like that of Columbine, and rosy-purple flowers from May to July. 2 to 3 feet.

TRILLIUM

GRANDIFLORUM, Snow Trillium. Excellent plants for shady positions in the hardy border or in a sub-aquatic position. Large pure white flowers in early spring. 12 to 18 inches.

TRITONIA

One of the brightest of our summer-flowering bulbs. Should be set during April or May. They must be protected during the winter with a heavy covering of leaves or litter.

ORANGE. Pure yellow. Reverse of petals orange. Large flowers.

TUNICA, Tunicflower

SAXIFRAGA, Saxifrage Tunicflower. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers, produced all summer. Useful either for the rockery or the border.

VERONICA, Speedwell

A family containing some of the most beautiful subjects for the hardy garden and rockery. Given a rich, well-drained soil in an open situation in full sun, they will thrive amazingly.

SPICATA, Spike Speedwell. Long spikes of violet-blue flowers. 18 inches. June and July.

TEUCRIUM PROSTRATA, Harebell Speedwell. Of rather dwarfish, distinctly spreading growth. Produces an abundance of large, blue flowers, in June.

VINCA, Periwinkle

A shade-loving, trailing, evergreen plant, used extensively for carpeting under shrubs or trees or over graves, where too shady for grass or other plants to thrive.

WHITE COMMON PERIWINKLE. The most serviceable and generally preferred of the family.

VIOLA, Violet

These little plants are especially useful for edging purposes. They are perfectly hardy, and produce large pansy-like flowers in spring and early summer.

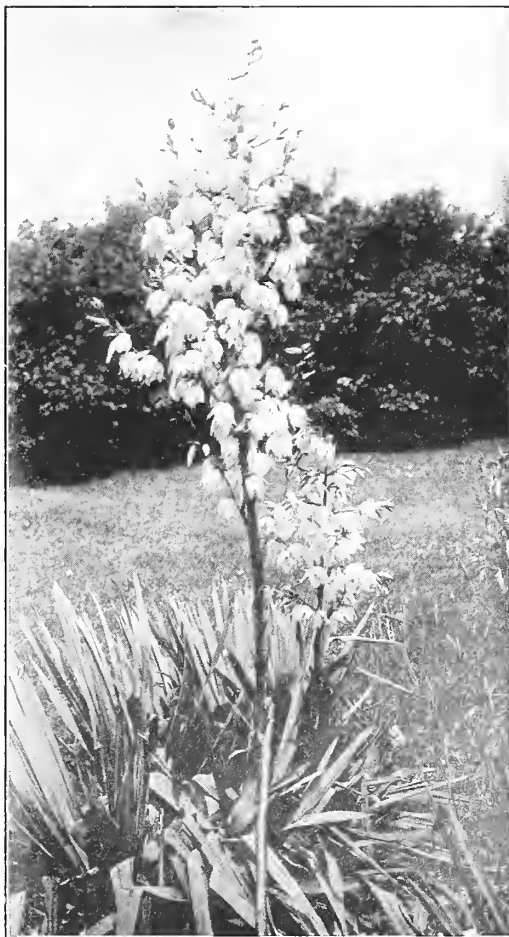
CORNUTA ADMIRATION, Tufted Pansy. Soft purple, dark blotched.

CORNUTA LUTEA, European Yellow Violet. Flowers like a small, yellow pansy.

YUCCA

ADAM'S NEEDLE. This plant sets off to best advantage if planted as individual specimens either on the lawn or in the shrubby border. The foliage is of an evergreen nature, and is slender and pointed. The tall flower-spikes rise 4 to 5 feet above the plant and are decked with cream white bell-shaped drooping flowers during July and August.

Y. Filamentosa. White, with reflexed flower bells, fragrant.



Yucca

Attracting the Birds

WE LOOK forward with keen anticipation to the first song-birds of spring. They bear to us the promise of opening bud and reawaking life. But what added enjoyment might be ours, at all seasons, if we provided more thoughtfully for our cheery neighbors. The Bluebirds and Cedar Waxwings will appreciate a group of Cedars or Junipers for their homes. The Catbirds, Finches and Song Sparrows will fill our shrubbery with songs if we plant trees and shrubs where they may feed.

In every settled community there is a rising cry that all insect enemies are greatly increasing. Verily, the plagues of Egypt seem about to burst upon us! **Only our fast-disappearing "bird army"** can cope with and conquer these pests.

Birds like to hide their nests in masses of trees, shrubs and thickets where they can find cool and deep shade in summer. In winter, thick-growing evergreens give them protection. The plants named below will attract birds of many sorts, and keep them with us long into fall and early winter, besides providing protection, seeds and berries for those that stay through.

A garden is **doubly attractive** filled with birds as well as flowers. Plants thrive better also where birds eat the weed-seeds and destroy insects and worms.

Of course selection of varieties should be made with due regard to the character of the soil and location to be planted, but the lists below should be helpful. The numbers correspond with those in the list of birds that follows.

THE MORE COMMON BIRDS

Following are the names of some of the birds which feed upon seeds and fruits of trees and shrubs. The numbers correspond with those in tree and shrub lists that follow:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Blackbirds | 15. Orioles |
| 2. Bluebirds | 16. Phoebe |
| 3. Bobolink | 17. Quail |
| 4. Catbird | 18. Robin |
| 5. Cedar Bird | 19. Sparrows |
| 6. Chickadee | 20. Swallows |
| 7. Flycatchers | 21. Tanager |
| 8. Cuckoos | 22. Brown Thrasher |
| 9. Gold Finch | 23. Thrushes |
| 10. Grosbeaks | 24. Vireos |
| 11. Grouse | 25. Warblers |
| 12. Blue Jay | 26. Woodpeckers |
| 13. Junco | 27. Indigo Bird |
| 14. Kingbird | 28. Mocking-bird |

Wet or Marshy Land

- | | |
|--|---|
| Amelanchier botryapium. (Shad Bush). 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 18, 21, 26. | C. paniculata. (Gray Dogwood). |
| Benzoin odoriferum. (Spice Bush). 11, 17, 19, 26. | C. sanguinea. (European Red Dogwood). |
| Cephalanthus occidentalis. (Button Bush). 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 17, 18. | C. stolonifera. (Red Osier). |
| Cornus. (Cornel or Dogwood). 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28. | Crataegus. (Hawthorn). 7, 11, 12, 18. |
| C. alba. (White Dogwood). | C. coccinea. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). |
| C. Florida. (Pink-flowered Dogwood). | C. oxyacantha. (Double White Thorn). |
| I. verticillata. | Ilex. (Holly). 2, 7, 17, 18, 26. |
| Rhamnus catharticus. (Buckthorn). 4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 22. | S. Canadensis. (Common Elder). |
| Sambucus. (Elder). 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28. | S. nigra. (Cut-leaved Elder). |
| | S. nigra aurea. (Golden Elder). |
| | S. racemosa or pubens. (Red-berried Elder). |

Hillside, Rocks or Thin Soil

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ampelopsis. (Woodbine). 2, 7, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26. | Lycium. (Box-thorn or Matrimony Vine). 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 17, 19. |
| A. quinquefolia. (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). | Rhus. (Sumach). 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27 |
| A. var. Engelmanni. | R. glabra. (Smooth Sumach). |
| A. Veitchii. (Boston Ivy). | R. typhina. (Staghorn Sumach). |
| Celastrus. (Bittersweet). 2, 11, 17, 18, 26. | |
| C. paniculata. | |

- C. scandens. (Climbing Bittersweet).
- Juniperus (Juniper or Cedar). 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 27.
- J. communis. (Swedish Juniper).
- J. Virginiana. (Red Cedar).
- J. Sabina. (Savin Juniper).

For Shady Situations

- Berberis. (Barberry). 5, 7, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26.
- B. Thunbergii. 27.
- Cerasus. (Cherry). 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 22, 25, 26.
- C. avium.
- Euonymus. (Strawberry or Spindle Tree). 2, 18, 19, 26.
- E. (All varieties).
- Morus. (Mulberry). 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26.
- M. Tatarica.
- M. var. New American.
- Pyrus. (Mountain Ash). 2, 5, 5, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 26.
- P. Sorbus Americana.
- P. Sorbus aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash).
- P. Sorbus quercifolia.
- Rhus. (Sumach). 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27.
- Rosa. (Rose). Hips of the following varieties are eaten by many species of birds.
- R. Rubiginosa. (English Sweet Briar Rose).
- R. rugosa.
- R. rugosa alba.
- R. setigera. (Prairie Rose).
- R. glabra. (Smooth Sumach).
- R. typhina. (Staghorn Sumach).
- Rosa. (Rose). All varieties as named under "Hillside, among rocks, etc." 28.
- Viburnum. 2, 5, 7, 11, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26.
- V. acerifolium. (Maple leaved Arrow-wood).
- V. cassinoides. (Witherod).
- V. dentatum. (Arrow-wood).
- V. lantana. (Wayfaring Tree).
- V. Lentago. (Sheep-berry).
- V. opulus. (High Bush Cranberry).
- V. Sieboldi. (Siebold's Viburnum).
- Yew, English and Japanese varieties.

Plants for Special Locations

MOST of our disappointments with shrubs, trees and plants are caused by planting them without regard to suitability to the soil and situation where they are placed. Success would be almost unavoidable would we but fit our plants to existing conditions instead of imposing on them conditions to which they are utterly unsuited. **There is not a spot, however trying and uncompromising it may seem, that does not offer a congenial home to some interesting plant.** It only remains for us to choose our plant friends wisely and to intelligently minister to their simple requirements.

Most of the plants, as well as the trees, vines and shrubs recommended in the lists that follow are especially attractive to some one or more friendly birds. They either provide nesting places and shelter, or food, in their berries or seeds, and the various insects and worms that harbor in them.

The following lists should be found of great assistance in planning special sections of your garden or grounds:

Hardy Perennials for Sunshine

Anchusa (Alkanet)
Asters in variety
Campanula in variety (Canterbury Bells)
Digitalis (Foxglove)
Funkia (Plantain Lily)
Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)
Heuchera (Alum Root)
Hepatica (Liver Leaf)
Hibiscus
Iris Germanica (Fleur de Lis)
Lysimachia (Loose Strife)
Monarda (Oswego Tea)
Rudbeckia (Golden Glow)
Sedum (Stone Crop)
Vinca (Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle)

Low Perennials, Edging or Ground Covers

Alyssum saxatile
Campanula carpatica (Carpathian Harebell)
Dianthus Plumarius (Hardy Pinks)
Iberis Sempervirens (Candytuft)
Lathyrus (Everlasting Sweet Pea)
Lysimachia Nummularia (Loose Strife)
Phlox subulata (Moss Pink)
Veronica (Speedwell)
Vinca Minor (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle)
Viola

Vines for Ground Cover

Bignonia (Trumpet Creeper)
Celastrus (Bittersweet)
Euonymus Radicans
Hedera Helix (Ivy)
Lonicera (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle)
Lycium (Matrimony Vine)

Hardy Perennials for Part-Shade

Aquilegia (Columbine)
Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily, or Lemon Lily)
Hepatica (Liver Leaf)
Heuchera (Alum Root)
Iris Kaempferi (Japan Iris)
Polygonum (Knot Weed, Joint Weed, or Mountain Fleecce)
Spirea (Meadow Sweet)
Trillium (Wood Lily)
Viola (Hardy Violet)

Odd, Conspicuous Trees

<i>Purple Beech</i>	<i>Magnolia</i>
<i>Weeping Birch</i>	<i>Schwedleri Maple</i>
<i>Catalpa Bungei</i>	<i>Red Bud</i>
<i>Larch</i>	<i>Weeping Willow</i>
<i>Weeping Mulberry</i>	

Trees for Quick Effect

<i>Ash</i>	<i>Russian Mulberry</i>
<i>Carolina Poplar</i>	<i>Lombardy Poplar</i>
<i>Catalpa</i>	<i>Sycamore</i>
<i>Silver Maple</i>	<i>Weeping Willow</i>

Avenue Trees

<i>Ash</i>	<i>Sugar Maple</i>
<i>Elm</i>	<i>Sycamore</i>
<i>European Linden</i>	<i>Pin Oak</i>
<i>Silver Maple</i>	<i>Lombardy Poplar</i>
<i>Norway Maple</i>	

Adapted to Rock Gardens

Alyssum saxatile compactum (Sweet Alyssum)
Aquilegia canadensis (Columbine)
Aquilegia coerulea
Campanula Carpatica (Bell Flower)
Dianthus Plumarius (Grass Pinks)
Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)
Hepatica—all varieties (Liver-Leaf)
Heuchera (Alum Root)
Iberis (Candytuft)
Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper)
Lathyrus (Perennial Sweet Pea)
Linum perenne (Flax)
Lychnis Chalcidonica (London Pride, or Maltese Cross)
Lysimachia nummularia (Money-wort, or Creeping Jenny)
Malva (Marsh Mallow)
Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Spurge)
Phlox subulata (Dwarf Phlox)
Sedum Sieboldi (Stonecrop)
Statice latifolia (Sea Lavender)
Trillium (Wood Lily)
Veronica Incana (Speedwell)
Vinca Minor (Trailing Myrtle or Periwinkle)
Viola (Hardy Violet)

Deciduous Trees that Flower

<i>Catalpa</i>	<i>Lindens</i>
<i>Dogwood, White</i>	<i>Tulip Tree</i>
<i>Dogwood, Red</i>	<i>Red Bud</i>
<i>Horse Chestnut</i>	<i>Crab Apple</i>

That Color in the Fall

<i>Ash</i>	<i>Tulip Tree</i>
<i>Dogwood</i>	<i>Varnish, Japan</i>
<i>Maple</i>	<i>Sumac</i>
<i>Oak</i>	

For Wet Soils

<i>Silver Maple</i>	<i>Pin Oak</i>
<i>Red Maple</i>	<i>Willow</i> (most species)
<i>Swamp White Oak</i>	

For Dry Situations or Dry Climates

<i>Acer Tataricum Ginnala</i>	<i>Honey Locust</i>
<i>Hercules' Club</i> (Aralia)	<i>Scarlet Oak</i>
<i>Paper Birch</i>	<i>Red Oak</i>

Flowering Shrubs with Variegated Foliage

Cornus (Dogwood), *alba var. elegantissima variegata*.
Cornus florida rubra (Red or Pink-flowering Dogwood).
Cornus Mas. variegata (Cornelian Cherry).
Cornus Spaethii (Yellow-leaved Dogwood).
Corylus (Filbert), *atro-purpurea*.
Diervilla (Weigela), *rosea var. nana fol. var.*
Euonymus, radicans variegata.
Hibiscus (Althaea), *Syracus var. fl. pl. fol. variegata*.
Kerria (Corehorus), *Japonica argentea variegata*.
Philadelphus (Syringa), *Coronarius aureus*.
Prunus (Plum), *Pissardi*.
Ptelea (Hop Tree), *trifoliata var. aurea*.
Sambucus (Elder), *Canadensis var. aurea*.
Spirea, *opulifolia aurea*.

Shrubs with Bright-Colored Winter Bark

CORNUS—*alba* (Dogwood). Bright red.
alba elegantissima variegata. Bright red.
stolonifera. Dull red or purplish.
stolonifera. var. flaviramea. Bright yellow.
KERRIA—*Japonica* (Globe Flower). Green.
Japonica flore pleno. Green.

Lists of Special Purpose Shrubs

Flowering in

MAY

Forsythia, in variety.
Japan Quince, in variety.
Prunus, Purpleleaf Plum.
Prunus triloba (Flowering Plum).
Almond, double flowered.
Lilacs, in variety.
Spirea prunifolia (Bridalwreath).
Spirea Thunbergi.
Spirea Vanhouttei.
Viburnum lantana (Wayfaring Tree).
Honeysuckle, Tartarian.
Wistaria.

JUNE

Deutzia gracilis.
Deutzia Lemoine.
Spirea.
Viburnum Opulus (European Cranberrybush)
Viburnum tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum).
Viburnum plicatum (Japan Snowball).
Weigela, in variety.
Cornus alba (Tartarian Dogwood).
Lilac Josikaea.
Lilac Japonica.
Lilac villosa.
Hydrangea Snowhill.
Syringa, in variety.
Peonies, in variety.
Clematis Jackmanni, and others.
Sambucus (Elder), in variety.
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

JULY

Spirea Billard.
Spirea Anthony Waterer.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Althea, in variety
Hydrangea Peegee
Clematis paniculata (Sweet Autumn C.)

Flowering Shrubs Bearing Ornamental Fruit

Barberry. Scarlet and violet fruit in September.
Cornus Mascula. Fruit red, very large and showy in August.
Elaeagnus Angustifolia. (Russian Olive). Yellow Fruit.
Elaeagnus iongipes (Japanese Silver Thorn). Red fruit.
Euonymus. Red and white fruit.
Lonicera, in variety. Showy red and yellow fruit.
Rhamnus. Black fruit.
Sambucus Canadensis (Elder). Purple fruit.
Sambucus racemosas. Red fruit.
Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). White berries all winter.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris (Coralberry). Red fruit.
Viburnum cassinoides (Withe-rod). Black fruit.
Viburnum dentatum (Arrowwood). Black fruit.
Viburnum dilatatum (Japanese Bush Cranberry). Scarlet fruit.
Viburnum lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Dark purple, nearly black in September.
Viburnum molle. Black fruit.
Viburnum Opulus (European Cranberrybush). Red fruit.
Very ornamental.

Shrubs for Shady Situations

Barberry.
Clethra, ainifolia (Summersweet)
Cornus, alba (Tartarian Dogwood).
Cornus, paniculata (Gray Dogwood).
Cornus, stolonifera (Red Osier).
Deutzia, gracilis.
Deutzia, Lemoine.
Deutzia, scabra crenata.
Euonymus, alatus
Forsythia.
Honeysuckle, fragrantissima.
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan.
Myrtle.
Privet, in variety.
Rhus, canadensis (Fragrant Sumach).
Symphoricarpos, racemosus (Snowberry).
Symphoricarpos, vulgaris (Coralberry).
Viburnum cassinoides (Withe-rod).
Viburnum dentatum (Arrowwood).
Viburnum Lentago (Nannyberry).
Viburnum tomentosum (Doublefile Viburnum).
Yew, Canadian.

The Viburnums will not flower in heavily shaded places, but the growth is luxuriant.



A block of Arborvitae at Pontiac Nurseries



A
block
of
Apple Trees
at
Pontiac
Nurseries

Our Fruit Department

*"Don't be selfish—
plant fruit trees"*

—DOWNING

THIS division of our nursery service is second to none. We are proud of a long record of success in supplying fruit-hungry friends with the very best stock, both in fruit-trees and fruit plants—for the large commercial grower and, even more important, the farmer and gardener who still realizes that for his family to enjoy to the full Nature's bounty in this line, he must grow his own supply.

For the professional orchardist we carry the finest-grown stock that can be produced, and invite him, at any time, to visit and inspect it—right here in our nursery-rows. We feel certain that such a visit will surely lead to his later coming, perhaps with his own truck, to select exactly the sizes and sorts that best suit his requirements.

For the home-acre, we not only have the **quality** of stock, but the widest possible variety from which to make choice, especially those still grown and cherished for their high quality, rather than their commercial uses. We are rather old-fashioned in this. Some way we still believe that, for home consumption, anyway, "The flavor will be remembered long after the price is forgotten."

An increasing number of customers "leave it to us" to select and please them. They thus put us on our honor, and so are sure to get the very finest service possible to obtain anywhere—fruits suited to their specifications, and also to their locality, season and climate. Write us early about this branch of our service.

The Apple

OF ALL God's gladdening gifts to man **THE APPLE** easily holds its place as the most universal, world-wide fruit—and has done so for thousands of years. But its very commonness provided the present atmosphere of neglect. Yet it is strange, and a blot upon our record of human intelligence, that there has never been anywhere nearly enough apples to go around.

North America is by far the best provided with this year-round dessert, but even here we average to consume slightly under fifty apples apiece, eaten out of hand, and only about as many more in some prepared form, **one apple a week!** Think of it! And think of the hundreds of thousands of pining city children that **never taste one**—who should be consuming at least 350 every growing year of their lives!

If people could get good apples at a reasonable price, as they are entitled to, the year around, and conveniently packed—as they are entitled to—millions would eat ten where now they eat but one, or often none at all.

At a pinch, three or four carefully-selected trees will furnish a constant supply almost the year through, though six to ten trees will be far more satisfactory. The apple will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit so healthful. Nevertheless, the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high and higher prices.

We consider the following list to include all the best for general planting in this territory:

Summer Apples

EARLY HARVEST. Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth, bright straw color when ripe. Flesh nearly white. Flavor rather acid, fine. Season, July. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be best quality. It is good throughout the Northern States and Southwest.

GOLDEN SWEET. Medium to large, roundish, slightly flattened. Flesh very sweet, good. The fruit is always fair. The tree is a free grower, and very productive. Tender for West; succeeds well Southwest. Season, late summer.

RED ASTRACHAN. Origin, Russia. First imported into England with White Astrachan from Sweden in 1816. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth. An early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium, greenish-yellow, almost covered with striped crimson. Flesh, white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good. Season, July.

SWEET BOUGH. Large to very large. Flesh, white, exceedingly tender, with an excellent sweet flavor. Ripens from the middle to the end of summer. A moderate and regular bearer. Tree round headed, a somewhat irregular grower.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent). Origin, Russia. Imported from St. Petersburg by United States Department of Agriculture. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth translucent skin, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe. Flesh, straw-white, tender, fine grained and of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and an early annual bearer. Season, July.

Autumn Apples

ALEXANDER. A very large and showy Russian variety. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruit very large, regularly formed, and of fine appearance. Color, a greenish-yellow, streaked with red. Sometimes orange and brilliantly marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender and juicy. Pleasant flavor. Season, October to December.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY. Medium size, round oval. Flesh white, striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy and pleasant. Bears young and abundantly. One of the best early autumn apples.

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY. Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson on whitish-yellow ground. Stem cavity, narrow and deep. Calyx, narrow. Flesh, white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild sub-acid flavor. Season, September to October.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, beautiful yellow when fully ripe. Flesh, tender, rich and of good quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and long-lived. Season, September and October.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). Origin, Canada. An old and well known variety. Fruit medium in size. Color, pale greenish-yellow mixed with stripes of red, with splashes of same on shady side. Flesh, very white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed. Flavor, sub-acid, extra good. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Very hardy, valuable variety for northern sections. Season, October to December.

GRAVENSTEIN. Large, greenish-yellow to orange-yellow, with stripes of light and dark red. Flesh, yellowish acid, aromatic, very good to best. Season, September to early November.

JERSEY SWEET. Medium size, striped red and green. Very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. Season, September to October.

MAIDEN BLUSH. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground. Flesh, tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and also the heavy crops the tree bears. Season, September to October.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Origin, Russia. Fruit large, greenish-yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, fairly fine grained and firm, with a pleasant acid flavor. A cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early apple and commands good prices. Tree an upright, vigorous grower and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Should be planted in every orchard.

RAMBO. Of medium size, oblate and smooth, streaked and marbled with dull, yellowish red on pale yellowish ground; large, whitish dots. Flesh, tender, rich, mild sub-acid. Fine flavored, often excellent. Late autumn and early winter.

WEALTHY. An American apple that is becoming very popular on account of its handsome appearance and early fruiting. Fruit large size, roundish. Skin smooth, splashed with dark red. Flesh, white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Hardy and productive. Season, October to December.

Winter Apples

BAILEY SWEET. Origin, New York. An old choice variety that has been fruited successfully as far north as southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Fruit, large, conical and irregular, greenish-yellow with dull stripes and russet dots. Flesh, yellow, moderately juicy, firm, sweet and very good, resembling the Baldwin. Season, October to November.

BEN DAVIS. Fruit, round, medium to large having a yellow skin with red stripes. Flesh, white but fruit inferior quality except for cooking. Sub-acid. Tree is hardy and a free grower. Season, December to March.



Hubbardston

BANANA. Tree is hardy and will succeed in very cold climates. Has stood the severest tests. It is wonderfully productive and often brings quicker returns than any other apple in the orchard. Fruit has a rich, spicy flavor that cannot be described. Flesh, golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Very suitable for lawn or shade, the leaf being nearly double the size of other apple sorts. Season, early winter.

CANADA RED. A big red winter apple from Canada. Its origin and early history are unknown. With ordinary care it keeps well through the winter and spring until May. A big, solid apple of highest quality which commands high prices after all other apples are gone. It is an annual bearer, producing heavy crops of fruit year after year, even while young.

DELICIOUS. Large, with surface almost covered with a brilliant, beautiful dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed. Sweet, slightly acid, but only enough to make it more pleasing, with a delightful aroma. Flesh, fine grained, crisp, juicy and melting. In keeping qualities it ranks with the best, coming out of storage in March and April in perfect condition. A hardy, vigorous grower.

GANO. Originated in Missouri. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, coloring being more brilliant, running more even in size, and keeping fully as late. Tree is a vigorous, hardy, rapid grower, bearing while young. Large and even in size, of bright red without stripes or blotches. Season, February to March.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Medium size, round-ovate. Clear golden russet, with slight blush. Flesh, tender, crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree robust and hardy, bearing large crops. Season, November to April.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Origin, Virginia. Fruit regular above medium size, a rich golden, sometimes slightly russet. Flesh, yellow, firm, crisp, aromatic, rich, and sub-acid. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading and a good annual bearer. A valuable winter apple, particularly desirable for its late blooming. Season, November to January.

HUBBARDSTON. Native of Hubbardston, Massachusetts. Fruit, large, handsome, yellow, overlaid with red. Flesh, tender with distinctive, delightful flavor. A strong grower and heavy bearer. Season, November to January.

JONATHAN. Origin, New York. A seedling of Esopus Spitzenburg, which it resembles in fruit, but is a much better tree, hardy in latitude of Central Iowa, where it is a vigorous and productive variety. A delicious, strictly dessert apple that always commands the highest market price. Fruit, good size, roundish, with a very smooth, clear light yellow surface almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side. Flesh, white tender, juicy and spicy. Season, November to January.

Winter Apples—Continued

JONATHAN. Origin, New York. A seedling of Esopus Spitzenburg, which it resembles in fruit, but is a much better tree, hardy in latitude of Central Iowa, where it is a vigorous and productive variety. A delicious, strictly dessert apple that always commands the highest market price. Fruit, good size, roundish, with a very smooth, clear light yellow surface almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side. Flesh, white, tender, juicy and spicy. Season, November to January.

MANN. A choice seedling from New York. Tree is very hardy and upright in growth, bearing large annual crops when young. Fruit, good size and very even, with deep yellow skin when ripe. Flesh, yellowish, juicy and mildly sub-acid. It remains firm and handsome until late in the spring. Very valuable as a late spring cooking and eating apple.

MCINTOSH. Origin, Ontario. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good early and annual bearer. Fruit medium to large, highly perfumed, with a skin of smooth, polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson. A beautiful fruit, overspread with bloom. Flesh, white, crisp, very tender, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid. Very good quality. The fruit drops easily. Season, October to December.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, and slightly ribbed, handsomely striped with red. Flavor, rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, and fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring. A tardy bearer. To afford fine fruit, tree must be kept thrifty by good cultivation. In Northern latitudes a fruit of the highest quality, and profitable for market.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Origin, Wisconsin. Fruit, large to very large, green, becoming yellowish green when ripe. Flesh, yellow, fine grained and firm, with a good sub-acid flavor. Very smooth and attractive. Tree is a splendid, vigorous grower, one of the best in the orchard, and should be given plenty of room. Prolific and regular when mature. Quite hardy. Season, December to March.

ONTARIO. A large, beautifully colored apple of delightful flavor. Creamy yellow overlaid with deep, rich red. Flesh, tender, slightly aromatic, vinous, refreshing. Season, January to April.

PEWAUKEE. Origin, Wisconsin. Fruit, large, yellowish green, striped and shaded with dull red, overlaid with a bluish bloom. Flesh, yellowish, rather coarse grained, firm, juicy, sub-acid. Originated by crossing Oldenberg with Northern Spy. Tree spreading, round topped and vigorous. Does especially well in Eastern Wisconsin. Season, December to March.

PREMIUM RED. A big red winter apple from Canada. Origin and early history unknown. Its keeping qualities are remarkable. With ordinary care it keeps through the spring until July. It is a big, solid winter apple of the very highest quality and commands large prices after all other apples are gone. But, best of all, it is an annual bearer, producing heavy crops of fruit year after year even while young.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Origin, Rhode Island. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh, tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern States as both a dessert apple and for cooking. Tree long-lived, vigorous and spreading. A heavy, constant bearer. Season, November to March.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, roundish, slightly conical, mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground. Flesh, tender, not fine grained, juicy and of good quality. The size and beautiful appearance of this apple tender it popular as an orchard variety. Ripens early in winter.

ROXBURY Russet. Fruit medium or large, roundish oblate, partly or wholly covered with rather rough russet on greenish-yellow ground, sometimes a dull brown cheek. Flesh, greenish-white, rather granular, crisp, with good sub-acid flavor. Keeps late. A vigorous and spreading grower. Succeeds well throughout Northern States.

WESTFIELD (Seek-No-Further). Medium or large, roundish, often slightly conical, obscurely striped with light dull red, more or less russeted. Flesh, a little dry, but tender, rich, spicy, of fine flavor. Tree productive and fruit always fair. Succeeds well throughout the Northern States. Mid-winter.

SPITZENBURG. Unequalled for its high, rich flavor. Color, deep red. Flesh, yellow, crisp and excellent.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower, irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. November to February.

TOLMAN SWEET. Origin, Massachusetts. One of the most popular of the old Eastern varieties. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium, whitish-yellow, often with faint blush on sunny side. Flesh, white, firm, moderately juicy, fine grained, rich and sweet. Quality excellent for a sweet apple. Season, December to March.

TOMPKINS (King). Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded. Quality excellent. An abundant annual bearer, but not a long-lived tree. Season, November to January.

WAGENER. Medium, oblate, obscurely ribbed. Shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red, and a full, deep red in the sun on warm yellow ground, often streaked with russet. Flesh, yellowish, fine grained, tender, compact, mild, sub-acid, aromatic. Excellent. Ripens through winter. Succeeds well in the West. An early bearer extensively planted as a "filler."

WOLF RIVER. Origin, Wisconsin. One of the largest Russian type apples grown. Color, yellowish-green with stripes and splashes of carmine. Very showy. Flesh nearly white, firm, and coarse grained, with sub-acid flavor. Fair to good. Vigorous and fairly productive. Season, October to January.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER. Fruit large, with pale yellow surface, often with a blush. Flesh very tender when ripe, fine grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. An excellent keeper. Growth of tree rather upright. Succeeds best on light soils.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnsons Winter). Origin, Pennsylvania. Fruit medium, oblong, smooth. Skin, yellow, shaded red, indistinct red stripes. Flesh, yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid. An excellent shipping winter apple, always bringing high prices.



Crab Apple

IN the past few years a number of people have given attention to improving this fruit, and their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies—some of the improved sorts are actually excellent when ripe, for eating out of hand.

HYSLOP. Origin, America. Fruit medium, yellow ground with heavy shadings of deep crimson, and splashes of maroon with a heavy blue bloom. Flesh, fine, firm, yellow, astringent. Always commands a fancy market price. Bears abundantly in clusters which makes the tree very ornamental. One of the most desirable crabs. Tree vigorous, where hardy. Season, September to October.

TRANSCENDENT. Origin, Russia. Fruit medium to large. Color, brownish yellow with blush of carmine. Flesh, yellowish, firm, crisp, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight. September.

WHITNEY. Origin, Illinois. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid, yellow, striped with greenish carmine. Flesh, yellow, very juicy and fine grained. Flavor rich and almost sweet. Its crab parentage is shown in the health and vigor of the tree. The fruit in size and quality is equal to many dessert apples. A great bearer. Season, August.

YELLOW SIBERIAN. Medium, round, golden yellow. Vigorous grower. Ripens in September.

Standard Pears

THE cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is becoming more appreciated. The demand also is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, it can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above most other fruits, as a table dessert.

SUMMER PEARS

BARTLETT. Large, yellow, with a beautiful blush. Flesh buttery, very juicy and with a rich, musky flavor. The tree is a vigorous and erect grower, excellent for garden or commercial orchard planting. Bears early and abundantly. Will begin to bear in three years, and in about seven years sometimes produces a bushel of fruit per tree. A leader among canning pears. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor. Pale lemon-yellow with brown dots. Flesh, melting and juicy with a delicate flavor. Decays quickly when ripe. Tree hardy and productive. Season, August and September.

KOONCE. Originated in Illinois. Fruit medium to large. Color, a handsome golden yellow with red cheek. Flesh spicy, juicy, sweet, good quality. Tree vigorous and free from blight. Season, the last of August.

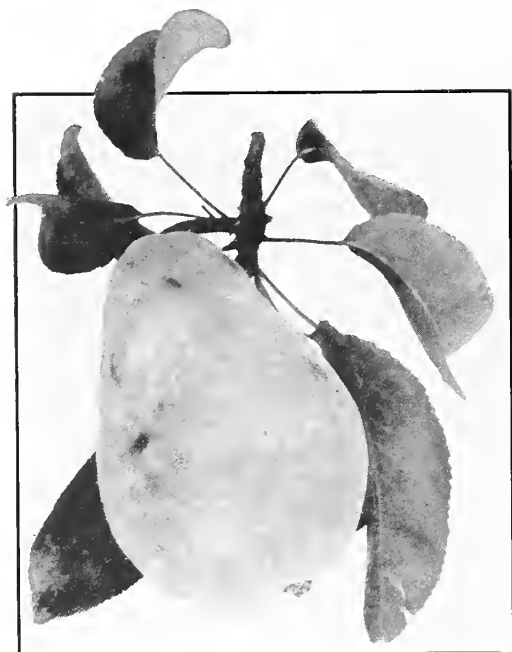
SOUVENIR DU CONGRES. Very large, rich and juicy, sugary and vinous. A fine dessert variety. Very prolific. Season, August and September.

WILDER. Medium to small. Greenish yellow, with a brownish-red cheek. Flesh melting, sweet and very pleasant. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

ANJOU. A large, fine pear, with buttery, melting flesh, having a sprightly flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive. One of the best. Season, October to January.

BOSC. Large, russet-yellow. Flesh, half melting, highly flavored and delicious. Tree a moderate grower, rather erect, and bears well. Season, September and October.



Bartlett Pear

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU. Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large, greenish-yellow and russeted. Flesh melting and sweet. A beautiful tree and heavy bearer. Season, October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Fruit large, with varying shape. Surface slightly rough, with reddish brown russet on pale yellow ground. Flesh juicy, melting, sweet and excellent flavor. An old, highly esteemed variety. Extra hardy. Fruit inclined to crack. Season, September to October.

HOWELL. Large. Light waxen yellow with a fine red cheek. Flesh, rich, sweet and melting. Highly perfumed. Tree vigorous, hardy, and bears abundantly. One of the very best. Season, September and October.

KIEFFER. The most popular commercial pear grown. Fruit of fine size, rich color and fair quality. Should be picked before maturity and ripened indoors. Tree tremendously vigorous and seldom blights. Season, October to November.

LAWRENCE. Medium to large. Lemon-yellow, with small brown dots. Flesh, white, juicy, melting and of good quality. One of the best winter pears known.

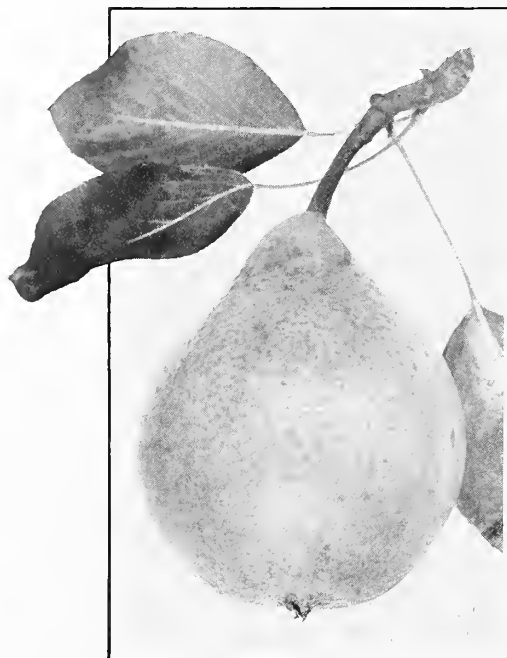
OAKLAND. New variety introduced by Pontiac Nurseries. Extremely hardy. Flesh firm and of the best quality. Fine for eating or canning.

SECKEL. Small. Rich, yellowish brown, with dull blush. One of the highest flavored pears known. Very productive. September and October.

SHELDON. Large. Greenish-russet, with dull red cheek. Flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp. Highly perfumed. Tree vigorous and productive. October.

VERMONT BEAUTY. Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine. Flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. Tree a strong, healthy grower and bearer. October.

WORDEN-SECKEL. A seedling of the Seckel. Color, golden-yellow with bright crimson cheek. Flesh white, juicy, buttery, fine grained and melting. Tree very hardy and upright, vigorous grower.



Clapp's Favorite

Plums



*Burbank
Plum*

THE plum succeeds best in heavy soil, and being almost free from disease, can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand has been growing rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor. For cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping should be gathered earlier. Some varieties overbear and must be thinned. Most of the varieties are extremely hardy and will withstand the most severe weather.

Japanese Plums

ABUNDANCE. One of the best Japanese plums. Medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh, yellow, juicy, tender and excellent quality. Tree is a very rapid grower bearing when quite young. Yields abundantly. Vigorous and hardy. One of the earliest.

BURBANK. Medium to large. Orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red. Flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good. Valuable for canning and a good market plum. Hardest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties. Late June.

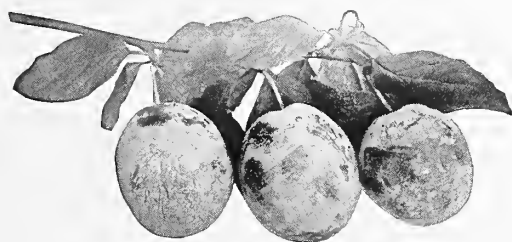
CHIEF PONTIAC. A new Japanese Plum introduced by Pontiac Nurseries. Large and juicy, with deep red cheek. Highly recommended for northern planting.

CLIMAX (Hybrid). Vigorous, upright grower, as productive as Burbank, very much larger, two weeks earlier and higher colored, a deep, dark red. Skin firm. Flesh yellow, sweet, fruity and of fine quality.

OCTOBER. Large, round, purple. Good quality and fine for late market. A strong, vigorous growing, productive tree, said to be one of the hardiest of the Japanese varieties.

RED JUNE. Fair size and quality. Vermillion tinted. Productive. Ripens before Abundance.

WICKSON. Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red fruit. Flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good. A good shipping plum. Tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer. Not always hardy.



Bradshaw Plums

European Plums

BRADSHAW. Very large, dark violet-red. Flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant. Tree productive, an erect, vigorous grower. August.

GOLDEN DROP. Large and handsome. Light yellow, firm, rich and sweet. One of the best of the late September plums.

GERMAN PRUNE. Medium, oval, purplish-blue. Flesh, rich, juicy and of high flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive.

IMPERIAL GAGE. Above medium size, oval, golden-green. Flesh juicy, rich and delicious. Free from stone. Tree of good growth and habit. One of the best plums and very popular in some sections of the country. August.

ITALIAN PRUNE. A fine, late plum, oval, purple. Flesh juicy and delicious. Freestone. Fine for drying. Tree free growing and very productive. September.

LOMBARD. Medium, roundish-oval. Violet-red. Fruit juicy and pleasant, adhering to the stone. A valuable market sort. Hardy and adapted to light soils, nearly always producing a crop.

MONARCH. A large, dark purple freestone of delicious quality. Tree strong, upright and productive. Does not crack with rain. Season, late September.

POND. Very large, dark red. Flesh juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets. September.

REINE CLAUDE (Green Gage). Small, yellowish-green when mature. Flesh, pale green, melting, luscious and of the best quality. Considered the standard of excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Mid-August.

SHIPPER. Large, nearly round, dark purple, with juicy, sweet flesh. A splendid shipper and good market variety. Tree moderate grower, but productive. Long season.

SHROPSHIRE. Flesh amber colored, juicy and spicy. One of the best for preserving. Damson type. Tree, hardy, vigorous and an abundant bearer. Late season.

YELLOW EGG. A very large, beautiful egg-shaped, yellow plum. Flesh a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree free growing and very productive. Late August.



Cherry Orchard

Cherries

THERE are few more desirable fruits than this fruit. There is always a brisk demand for good cherries. Aside from their fruit value, cherry trees are very ornamental for the lawn, especially the heart and biggareau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large, glossy leaves, and open, spreading heads. Cherries thrive best in dry, well-drained soil. No home is complete without a few cherry trees.

SOUR TYPES

BALDWIN. One of the best of the Morello type. Very large, and round. Color dark, yet almost transparent. Stem quite large, medium in length. Fruits usually in pairs. Flesh sub-acid and very good. Fruits early, is hardy and very productive.

DYEHOUSE. Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit. A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium size, dark red. Flesh melting and juicy, with acid flavor. One of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and unsurpassed for cooking. Tree though a slender grower, is exceedingly productive and hardy, standing the most severe weather.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Medium to large, roundish. Color a dark red, nearly black when ripe. Flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good. Very productive. Late July.

MAY DUKE. A large, dark red cherry, with rich, juicy flesh. A superior and productive old sort that holds its own well against all newcomers. June.

MONTMORENCY. Fruit large, roundish and red. Flesh tender, mildly acid and good quality. Larger than Early Richmond and about ten days later. One of the popular sorts. Late June.

OSTHEIM. A large, roundish distinctive cherry with one side compressed. Dark red and much darker when fully ripe. Flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, sub-acid and very good. Early to late, ripening over a long period.

SWEET TYPES

BING. This grand, sweet cherry originated in Oregon. We specialize on it and grow the tree for a "particular" trade. Flesh very solid. Flavor of the very highest quality. A fine shipper. Oregon growers are shipping them to England. It is perfectly hardy and very prolific in the Middle West.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, bright purplish black. Flesh half-tender, juicy, very rich and flavor excellent. A vigorous grower and producer. Late June.

ELTON. Large, rather pointed, heart-shaped. Pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh sweet and very good.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Large, rich, light yellow with red cheek. Juicy and sweet. Late June.

LA DETROIT. A large, black cherry. One of the newest sorts, introduced by Pontiac Nurseries. One of the best Sweet Cherries for Michigan planting. A good shipper and a heavy yielder.

NAPOLEON. A beautiful cherry of large size. Pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and sweet. One of the best for market and canning. Late.

ROCKPORT. A grand mid-season cherry that is unequaled for eating from the hand.

SCHMIDT. Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, a deep crimson-black. Flesh tender, juicy and well flavored. July.

WINDSOR. A splendid, large, liver-colored cherry that hangs a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good. The tree is very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. A large, pale yellow cherry with red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries. Vigorous and productive. Late June.

Peaches

PEACH trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time they take to come into bearing, and the immense demand for the fruit, makes them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to somewhat shear back the bearing trees each spring. Remove dead branches promptly also and let in light and air. Keep the tree in good shape and you will have splendid returns. To secure vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained, kept clean and mellow, and the trees in thrifty growth. They cannot endure "sod mulch."

ADMIRAL DEWEY. A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. The very best early yellow freestone. July.

ALEXANDER. A very early peach. Fruit of medium size. Skin, covered with a rich down, pale, handsomely shaded on the sunny side. Flesh, white, tender, melting, juicy, rich. One of the best clingstones. Middle of July.

BANNER. New variety, originating in Canada. Large, yellow freestone. Bears young. Productive. Ripens October first.

BARNARD. An early freestone of medium size. A popular peach. Yellow with red in the sun. Flesh yellow and very good. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. Early September.

BEERS SMOCK. Medium to large, round. Creamy white with dark red blush. Flesh light yellow, tender and rich. Good quality. Freestone. A good commercial peach.

BRONSON. Large, yellow with handsome red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, sweet, rich, fine flavor. Tree hardy and a good bearer. A peach for which there has been a large demand. Freestone. Last of September.

CHAIRS. Large, roundish, tapering to apex. Pale yellow with some blush. Flesh yellow, quite acid and red at pit. Freestone. A good commercial peach of Crawford type. Season, early September.

CROSBY. Medium to large, orange-yellow splashed with red. Flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and prolific. Fruit should be thinned in order to make good-sized peaches. Freestone. A popular market sort. September first.

EARLY CRAWFORD. Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Quality good. Freestone. August and September.

ELBERTA. The great market peach of the Southwest. Usually perfectly hardy in the north, and is believed by many growers to be the best all around peach. Color, lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side. Flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy. Freestone. Tree vigorous. A good shipping peach. Mid-season.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. Large, round, oval, with slight suture. Yellow with red cheek. Stone small and free. Flesh rich, sweet and juicy. One of the very best market sorts. Early September.

FITZGERALD. An improved Early Crawford, fully equal to it in size, quality and color. Bright yellow and of the best quality. Tree bears young, is productive and very hardy. Freestone. Early September.

GOLD DROP. Medium, golden-yellow, with red cheek in sun. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich and very good. Freestone. A valuable variety. Tree very hardy and productive. Ripens between Chili and Smock.

J. H. HALE. Large, yellow, freestone of excellent quality. An improvement over Elberta. Wonderful color and delicious flavor, though not a heavy bearer. Mid-September.

KALAMAZOO. Medium to large, oval. Yellow, striped with red and a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, red at pit, rich, vinous and of good quality. A valuable freestone.

LATE CRAWFORD. Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks. Flesh yellow with red at pit, melting, vinous and very good. Freestone. Late September.

MATHEWS. Considered the greatest acquisition of any peach ever originated in Georgia. Ripens two weeks earlier than Elberta, is better in quality and larger in size. Flesh very thick and firm, rich and yellow. Freestone. Last of September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large and handsome. Light yellow with red cheek. Flesh white and juicy. Freestone. One of the best. August.

MOREHOUSE WONDER. Originated in cold climate of Michigan. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy. Perfect freestone. The finest fruit for home and commercial use. Ripens September 1st to 10th.

NEW PROLIFIC. Yellow freestone of excellent quality. We consider it the best of the yellow sorts. Good shipper and canner. Very hardy and prolific. September.

NIAGARA. A New York variety ripening just before Elberta. The fruit is uniformly large, beautiful and luscious. Yellow-fleshed freestone. An excellent shipper. Tree is very hardy and resistant to diseases. Bears annually very heavy crops.

PONTIAC. Originated from a seed planted by, Mr. W. P. Livingston, of Detroit, Michigan, of whom we secured the original tree. A perfect freestone, large, yellow with red cheek; follows Early Crawford in ripening. Notwithstanding the severe and changeable winters of Detroit, the tree has borne heavy crops for years.

ROCHESTER. One of the best early yellow freestone Peaches. A fine orchard variety rapidly coming into wide use. A Crawford strain preceding Early Crawford several days. Large with mottled red blush. Flesh yellow, stained with red at pit. Very good quality.



J. H. Hale

SMITH'S SEEDLINGS. It gives us great pleasure to introduce three new seedling peaches, viz.: Smith's Seedling No. 1 (early); Smith's Seedling No. 2 (mid-season); Smith's Seedling No. 3 (late), which are so much superior to other market varieties that they form a class by themselves. These peaches are strong where all other peaches are weak, viz.: in hardness of wood and bud. The fruit buds are encased in scales so thick and tough that they resist several degrees of cold more than other sorts. They surpass all others in shipping qualities. The flesh is so firm that they can be transported long distances without injury, enabling the grower to reach any market desired. They carry as well as apples. The fruit possesses an intense peachy flavor which fills the demand of the high-class trade in the big cities, thus commanding the highest prices. They are the money makers. Smith's Seedling No. 1 comes in one week before Early Crawford. Smith's Seedling No. 2 ripens between the two Crawfords, and Smith's Seedling No. 3 at the time of the late Crawford and overlapping it a few days. They come when the demand for peaches is greatest, both for dessert and canning. These peaches are very large and showy. The color is a rich, bloom yellow, with red blush on the sunny side. The pit is small, thus giving an increased thickness of flesh, and separates freely. Perfect freestone.

YELLOW ST. JOHN. A superfine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention, and sell well. A fine dessert peach. Tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

Apricots

THIS fruit ripens after cherries and just before plums and peaches. The tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation. It ships well and commands a good price in the markets, and for drying and canning it has no superior. The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and productive. They must be held back from early blossoming for mulching or shade, as spring frost is apt to destroy the flowers before they can set.

EARLY GOLDEN. Small roundish-oval. Pale orange, with smooth skin. Flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of the best quality. Freestone. Hardy and productive.

HARRIS. Large, oval. Bright yellow with red cheek. Flesh tender, sweet and good. Tree hardy and productive. Late July.

MOORPARK. One of the largest. Color, orange yellow with numerous dots. Flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. Tree somewhat tender and inclined to ripen unevenly. August.

SUPERB (Russian). Medium, roundish-oval. Smooth, light salmon, with red or russet dots. Flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid and good. Tree perfectly hardy, and in productiveness it has no superior. Season, middle of July.

Walnuts

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*). This is a stately forest tree in the Middle States. It has an open, spreading head and is rapid in growth. Produces large crops of nuts with rough, hard shell, and rich kernels of fine flavor. Odd corners on the farm and estate may be utilized to advantage by planting nut trees as a source of both pleasure and profit.

JAPANESE WALNUT (*Juglans Sieboldiana*). A native of Japan, but perfectly hardy here. A good substitute for English Walnut north of New York. Nuts are particularly sweet and delicious.

Quinces

QUINCES are much sought for canning, and there never seems to be enough. When put up in the proportion of one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any moist garden soil, which should be kept mellow by mulch and well enriched. If it attempts to bear too freely, the fruit should be thinned.

BOURGEAT. Very large, smooth, golden-yellow fruit. Tender, yet is a good keeper. Very productive and healthy.

CHAMPION. Very large, handsome, greenish-yellow fruit of delicate flavor. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple, without hard spots. One of the most valuable and a beautiful tree that bears abundantly.

MEECH. Very large, bright yellow. Quite fragrant. Quality very good. Bears early and is very productive. One of the best, mid-season.

ORANGE. Large and roundish. Color, yellow with pinkish shades. Excellent quality. Tree a strong grower with dark foliage. Bears early.

Mulberry

THE Mulberry tree is valued as an ornamental shade, though not near the home or street, as the falling fruit is messy and attracts insects. However the fruit is popular in some sections. If possible it should be planted in sandy loam. It requires little care and is of easy culture. The fruit is sprightly and refreshing, and a valuable addition to any fruit garden.

DOWNING. A beautiful tree called everbearing because it bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks. Berries are about 1½ inches long. Color, blue-black.

NEW AMERICAN. Equal to Downing in all respects, and a much hardier tree. A vigorous grower and very productive. Ripe from middle of June until September. Color, black.

RUSSIAN. A hardy, rapid-growing, timber tree of great value, especially in the West. Foliage very abundant and desirable for silk-worm culture. Fruit good size and produced in large quantities. Introduced into this country by the Mennonites.

Grapes

GRAPES are a food. Everyone should have a few vines in the home garden. They require little cultivation and the returns are abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have their own grapes on the table three or four months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways, and thus be ornamental as well as useful. For market growing they can be planted on hillsides unsuitable for other crops. In all cases the vine must have free exposure to the sun and air.

AGAWAM. Dark red. Bunch large, compact, shouldered. Berry large. Flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality. Later than Concord.



Niagara

BRIGHTON. Brownish-red. Bunch medium to large and quite compact. Flesh rich and sweet and of the best quality. Vine vigorous and hardy.

CAMPBELL EARLY. Large and black berry with blue bloom. Flesh tender, sweet and rich. A good market berry, being a good shipper and a long keeper. A strong, vigorous, hardy sort, ripening early and bearing abundantly.

CHAMPION. Bunch medium and compact. Berries medium. Quality fair. On account of the vigor of the vine, the showy, black fruit and heavy bearing, extensively grown for market.

CONCORD. Too well-known to need much description. Is considered by many to be the best all around grape. Extremely hardy, vigorous and productive. Bunches large and compact. Berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet. Will succeed well almost anywhere. Popular for market.

DELAWARE. One of the best red grapes. Bunch small and compact. Berry very small, round and a beautiful light red. Flesh rich, vinous, sweet and delicious. Best quality. A good market grape.

DIAMOND. Greenish-white, with yellow tinge. Bunches large and compact, slightly shouldered. Berries tender, juicy, sweet and rich, and are nearly transparent. A vigorous grower, entirely free from mildew, and a prolific bearer. Ripens about two weeks before Concord.

EATON. A seedling of the Concord. Bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive. Leaf large, thick and leathery. Berries round and covered with a heavy blue bloom. Pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds.

LINDLEY (Rogers' No. 9). A red grape of fine quality. One of the most desirable of Rogers' hybrids. Berries large. Bunch medium, not usually shouldered. Flesh tender, sweet and rich with aromatic flavor. A good keeper, with firm, tough skin. Hardy, vigorous and healthy. Ripens with Concord.

Grapes—Continued

MOORE EARLY. Black round berry, with a heavy blue bloom. Bunch large. Quality said to be better than Concord. Hardy and prolific. A good market grape. Ripens about two weeks before Concord.

NIAGARA. A leading white sort. Bunch large, shouldered and compact. Berry large and yellowish white with a juicy, vinous and sprightly pulp. Quality good. Skin tough, making it a good shipping and market berry.

POCKLINGTON. In the front rank of white grapes. Great vigor and hardness of vine, with the beauty and size of the clusters. Berry a light, lemon-yellow. Flesh, tender, sweet. Fine flavor. Very prolific.

REGAL. Berries large, translucent, dark red, with a thin, tough skin. Bunch medium to large and very compact. Pulp tender and juicy. Fine for home or market use. A very hardy, vigorous grower. Wood short-jointed. Ripens early.

SALEM. Berry large, coppery red, with thin skin and sweet, sprightly pulp. Bunch medium, shouldered and compact. Vine strong and vigorous. September market grape.

VERGENNES. Berry large, light amber covered with a thick bloom. A grape of superior keeping qualities originating in Vermont. Bunch large. Flesh pulpy, sweet and pleasant in flavor. Ripens with Concord.

WILDER. Bunches large and usually shouldered. Black berry is large and round. Flesh buttery with a somewhat fibrous center, sweet and rather sprightly. Middle of September.

WINCHELL (Green Mountain). The earliest white grape. Bunch medium to large, and shouldered. Berries medium, greenish-white. Flesh tender and sweet and of excellent quality. Combines hardiness, fruitfulness, vigor and health. A valuable sort.

WOODRUFF RED. A large, handsome grape, supposed to be a seedling of Concord. Remarkably showy. Bunch very large. A profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower, with healthy foliage, and entirely hardy. Ripens early.

WORDEN. A seedling of the Concord. Bunch large and compact. Berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant. Ripens several days earlier than Concord, and claimed to be better as a market fruit.

Blackberries

BLACKBERRIES are among the best-known and most valued berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of these berries may save doctors' bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height. The market demand for blackberries is always good.

BLOWERS. Fruit large, and a strong, productive grower. A promising new variety.

EARLY HARVEST. Berry medium size, good quality and very prolific. Firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort. One of the earliest.



Blowers Blackberries

ELDORADO. Berries are very large and black, borne in clusters, ripening well together. Sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste. Cane is vigorous and hardy.

ERIE. One of the very best large blackberries. A shining black, firm and solid. Absolutely hardy. Ripens early.

MERSEREAU. Large, oval, sparkling black. Sweet, rich and melting. Hardy and productive.

RATHBUN. Fruit is sweet and luscious, without a hard core. Jet black, with small seeds. High flavor. Firm enough to slip and handle well. A strong, erect grower. Hardy. One of the largest sized berries.

Dewberry

THIS is the trailing form of the Blackberry. The fruit is highly prized as a market berry. It is of immense size and fine quality. Set the plants three feet apart in the row and cover in winter with coarse litter. Should be mulched in the spring to keep them off the ground.

LUCRETIA. Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive. Said to be the best of this class of fruit. Ripens early. Is often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by nearly 1 inch in diameter. Sweet, luscious and melting. This variety is recommended most highly.

Gooseberries

THIS fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe, and is extensively used for canning. If you ever tasted a gooseberry pie, you know. It requires the same cultivation and treatment as the currant, but the fruit has many more uses.

DOWNING. Fruit large, round, pale green, with distinct veins. Soft, juicy and finely flavored. Smooth skin. Vigorous and productive. One of the best.

HOUGHTON. Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

PEARL. Similar to Downing, but fruit is a little larger. Very hardy and free from mildew. Very productive and valuable for home use or market.

RED JACKET (Josselyn). Large size, smooth and of excellent quality. Very hardy and a wonderful cropper.

SMITH. Fruit large, pale whitish-yellow with a thin skin. Excellent quality for dessert or cooking. Bush moderately vigorous and very productive.

Rhubarb

THIS very desirable vegetable comes first—early in the spring, and may be classed as a fruit. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring. The great value of rhubarb has always been its earliness, and it deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden.

EATON'S PEACH FLAVORED. Very early and large. Tender and delicate with a rich peach flavor. Excellent for pie or sauce.

VICTORIA. Very large. Beautiful color. Quality good. Valuable for market. Early.

Raspberries

THIS is one of the most delicious and popular bush fruits, always in demand and commands good prices, and for canning purposes is unexcelled. Raspberries are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old shoots each summer. If planted in good soil they will produce large crops of berries. For winter protection where the climate is severe, bend the canes over and cover with straw or leaves and remove early in the spring.



BLACK

Cumberland Raspberries

BLACK DIAMOND. It has shown itself to be the most profitable black raspberry in the world. It is sweeter than anything else on the market, more pulpy, and contains fewer seeds. At the same time it is firm and an excellent shipper. A very good berry for drying. Ripens here, first half of July.

CUMBERLAND. Called the largest of all black caps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well-branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very firm, quality about the same as Gregg. Keeps and ships well. Very profitable.

KANSAS. Originated at Lawrence, Kansas, where it has proven itself the best of all black caps. Berries larger than Gregg, jet black, almost free from bloom. Juicy and of excellent flavor. Firm and carries well. Canes very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive. Ripens a little ahead of Gregg.

PLUM FARMER. The berry is large, and of a quality that makes it a good market berry. It ripens its crop in a few days, and is early enough to get good prices. It is a good grower, and productive and perfectly hardy.

RED

COLUMBIAN (Purple). A hybrid that resembles the Schaffer, but is much better. The berry is firmer, dark red and adheres to the bushes much longer. It is a stronger grower, attaining large size. One of the hardest and most productive, and stands at the head for canning, jams, etc.

CUTHBERT. A large, bright scarlet berry of excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing. A vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Long popular as a home garden and market berry.

CRIMSON BEAUTY. A new seedling grown by one of Kansas' best fruit men, Dr. Stayman, of Leavenworth County. It is very large, round to oblong, and a bright, glossy crimson. Earlier than the Turner, of a more pleasant, sprightly flavor, equally hardy, more productive, of much larger size, and in fact, is in some ways superior to any other red raspberry.

ERSKINE. A new everbearing red raspberry which is superior in size and productiveness to Ranere. Does not sprout as much from the roots, but grows taller and stronger. Bears in July, and again in September and October. By cutting all tops to the ground in spring, they soon sprout again vigorously and get to bearing in August, producing much more fruit in the fall.

FRANKING. Said by many to be the best early red raspberry. Plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. Berry large. Color bright scarlet. Good flavor and a very attractive market berry.

LOUDON. A large, firm, dark crimson berry of good quality. Very productive, hardy and vigorous. Endures winters without protection.

MARLBORO. Fruit a remarkably large, bright crimson, retaining its brilliant color long after ripe. Firm and of fine quality. Valuable for market. A strong grower and very early and hardy.

RANERE (St. Regis). Fruit bright crimson, large and firm. Good quality. Bears a full crop at the regular season and continues to send out new shoots that bear until fall. In this way it gets the name "Everbearing."

Currants

THE currant is highly valued among the small fruits. Most varieties mature before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They will thrive in any good garden soil, and, for home uses, hang on to the bush when ripe for 10 to 15 days without injury.

CHAMPION. Considered the best black currant. Very productive. Large bunch and black berry. Excellent quality. A strong grower.

CHERRY. Fruit large, a deep red and rather acid. Branches short and stocky. Very productive.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. One of the most popular of the red currants, and immensely prolific.

LONDON MARKET. A particularly valuable variety for northern climates. It is planted extensively in Michigan and regarded as one of the very best for that state. Extremely hardy and vigorous, retaining its foliage throughout the season. Beautiful color, large size and a very heavy cropper. Ships well, and is excellent for market either near or distant.

NORTH STAR. Said to be the strongest grower among the red varieties. Bunches average four inches in length and are freely produced. Extra quality and extremely hardy.

PERFECTION. Berries are a beautiful bright red, larger than Fay. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds. Clusters are long and size of berry maintained to the end.

RED CROSS. One of the best currants. Ripens in mid-season and produces an enormous quantity of fruit. Flavor mild and pleasant.

RED DUTCH. An old standard sort. Berry of medium size and good quality. Plant a strong, upright grower and productive.

WHITE GRAPE. A vigorous, productive bush bearing long clusters of large, attractive berries. Mild flavored and of very good quality. An excellent table variety. Distinct from White Dutch.

WILDER. Clusters above medium length, of large, bright-red berries of excellent quality, having a mild sub-acid flavor. Ripens early and is a long keeper.

Asparagus

THIS delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for so little outlay. Set in the fall or spring with the crown of the plant about five inches below the surface of the ground, in trenches to be filled in gradually as plants grow. Twelve inches by two feet is a good distance to plant. Give the bed a liberal dressing of manure each fall.

A bed of 3 or 4 dozen plants will keep an ordinary family supplied from early spring until green peas

are ready, at which time it is better for the bed to stop cutting it, and resume its cultivation.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. An old standard sort. First class quality. Tender and highly flavored. Valuable in both the market and garden.

DONALD'S ELMIRA. New. Very large. Tender and succulent. Profitable for market and desirable for family use.

WASHINGTON. This very rust-resistant variety is the result of careful breeding by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with the object of eliminating rust. Produces straight shoots of dark green. Tight, firm tips that do not open out or begin to branch until well out of the ground are a very valuable feature.

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